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No. 21,483 號叁拾捌百肆千壹萬式第 日玖拾月四年卯丁 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1927. 肆拜禮 日玖拾月五年七廿百九千壹萬英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.00	11.15	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30
Yamat ...Dep.	6.50	8.15	8.40	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10	6.25	7.40	8.55	10.10	11.25	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	8.10	9.25	10.40
Shatin ...Dep.	7.02	8.27	8.52	9.37	10.52	12.22	1.37	2.52	4.07	5.22	6.37	7.52	9.07	10.22	11.37	12.52	2.07	3.22	4.37	5.52	7.07	8.22	9.37	10.52
Taipei ...Dep.	7.14	8.39	9.04	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	3.04	4.19	5.34	6.49	7.64	8.79	9.94	11.09	12.24	2.39	3.54	5.09	6.24	7.39	8.54	10.09	11.24
TaipeiMarket Dep.	7.21	8.46	9.11	9.56	11.11	12.41	1.56	3.11	4.26	5.41	6.56	8.11	9.26	10.41	11.56	13.11	2.26	3.41	4.56	6.11	7.26	8.41	9.56	11.11
Fanning ...Dep.	7.28	8.53	9.18	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	3.18	4.33	5.48	6.63	7.78	8.93	10.08	11.23	12.53	3.08	4.23	5.38	6.53	8.08	9.23	10.38	11.53
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.36	9.01	9.26	10.11	11.26	12.56	2.11	3.26	4.41	5.56	7.11	8.26	9.41	10.56	12.11	13.26	3.31	4.46	5.61	6.76	7.91	9.06	10.21	11.36
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.42	9.07	9.32	10.17	11.32	13.02	2.17	3.32	4.47	5.62	6.77	7.92	9.07	10.22	11.37	13.07	3.37	4.52	6.07	7.22	8.37	9.52	11.07	12.22
Canton ...Arr.	12.30	1.45	2.60	3.75	4.90	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20	13.35	14.50	16.05	17.20	18.35	19.50	21.05	22.20	23.35	0.50	2.05	3.20	4.35

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	O.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.10	9.35	10.20	11.35	13.05	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20	13.35	14.50	16.05	17.20	18.35	19.50	21.05	22.20	23.35
Shatauk ...Dep.	8.40	10.05	10.30	11.15	12.30	14.00	2.45	3.60	4.75	5.90	7.05	8.20	9.35	10.50	12.05	13.20	14.35	15.50	17.05	18.20	19.35	20.50	22.05	23.20
Shatauk ...Arr.	8.20	9.45	10.10	10.55	12.10	13.40	2.55	4.10	5.25	6.40	7.55	8.70	9.85	11.00	12.15	13.30	14.45	16.00	17.15	18.30	19.45	21.00	22.15	23.30

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, Kowloon, or from Messrs. The Ocean & Steam, Ltd., Hong Kong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.

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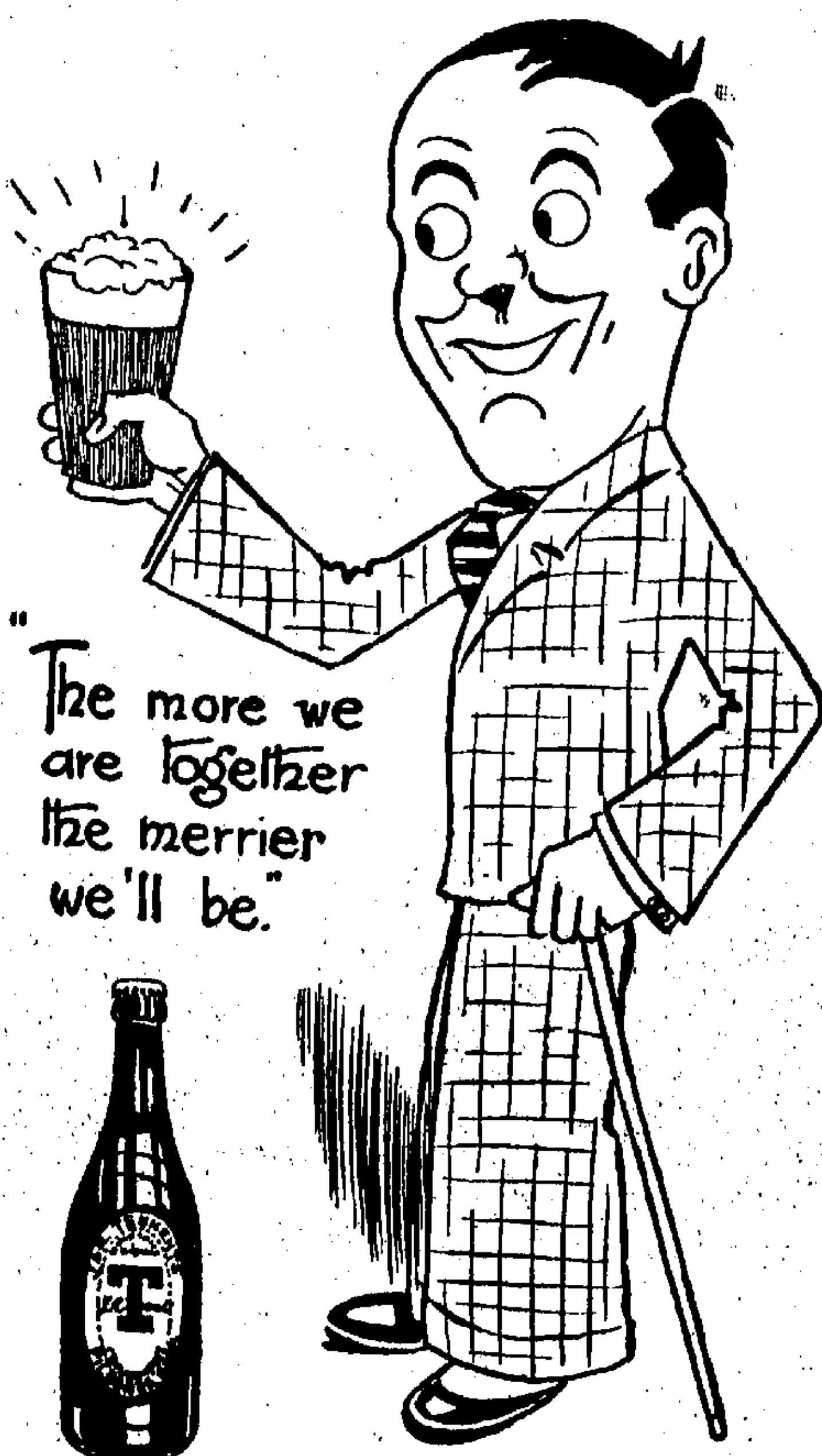
Sailings from Hong Kong: Daily, at 1 A.M. & 8 A.M. (Sundays 1 A.M. only).
Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. & 3 P.M. (Sundays 3 P.M. only).
The 3 P.M. Steamer from Canton (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) on arrival in Hong Kong berths at Wing Lok Street Wharf. All Steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from the Hong Kong Wharf.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd MAY, s.s. "SUI AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 3.30 P.M. Return Saloon Passage Fare: \$5.00.
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[A.P.B.]

MISSIONARY MARTYRDOM.

THE MURDER OF MR. SLICHTER.

CHILD SHOT IN HER MOTHER'S ARMS.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF REV. H. A. C. ALLEN.

A cable received at the time gave brief details of the murder of Mr. Morris Slichter, a Canadian missionary, by armed Chinese who stabbed him, and the shooting of his little three-year-old daughter in the arms of his wife, between Anshun and Yunnanfu.

A North China Daily News to hand gives the complete story of the terrible tragedy. It reads:

With the safe arrival of the Rev. H. A. C. Allen back in Yunnanfu on Saturday, April 30th, there ended one of those truly heroic actions that often pass by unknown by the general public. On April 28th a party of China Inland Mission missionaries, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Slichter and their two children and Miss Craig, who had left Anshun in Kweichow to travel to Yunnanfu, were attacked by brigands after leaving the town of Loping in Yunnan and nearing the city of Shih-tung.

Their escort engaged in a fight with the brigands during which the foreigners managed to get away and hide in a rice field. The escort being driven off, some brigands discovered the whereabouts of the party and one of them presented a rifle point blank at Mrs. Slichter, and firing it off killed Mrs. Slichter's little three-year-old daughter and wounded the mother in the hand.

Almost at the same moment another brigand stabbed Mr. Slichter in the back, killing him instantly. He fell without a sound, and at first it was thought that he had only fainted.

The brigands then proceeded to strip the body of Mr. Slichter and even took the clothes off the dead child. Miss Craig and Mrs. Slichter and her boy of six were taken by the brigands into the mountains.

Long Days Of Suffering.

Apart from the intense mental distress, they also underwent severe physical suffering. Being out on the mountains all night in the rain, and being hurried along although they could scarcely drag one foot after the other.

Troops were sent out against the brigands and when the latter were severely harassed they made the unfortunate ladies climb up a steep mountain, arriving at the top utterly exhausted. The brigands forced

Mrs. Slichter and Miss Craig to go another five miles to a village in a valley: they were so tired that they could only move with the aid of two coolies, whom the brigands had forced to accompany them.

The brigands next day sent Miss Craig away to tell the soldiers that unless they gave up their pursuit they would kill Mrs. Slichter, and her little son. The officer in command of the soldiers replied that if any harm came to Mrs. Slichter he would at once put to death certain members of the head brigand's family whom he had captured. After being with the brigands for over a fortnight Mrs. Slichter's release was arranged by this officer.

Missionary's Heroism.

As soon as the news of this terrible incident arrived at Yunnanfu, Mr. Allen, a veteran missionary of the C.I.M., at once offered to go and try and discover the whereabouts of the captives and try and help them. This involved very considerable danger, both on account of the savage attitude the brigands had already shown, and because of the fact that other brigands had become active and had already interrupted the traffic on the railway, and further under Consular advice all foreign ladies and children were preparing to leave Yunnan.

Of these facts Mr. Allen was fully aware. However, by his bravery and knowledge of the country, he managed safely to pass through this brigand infested region and to get in touch with the ladies, and to bring them safely to Yunnanfu.

Mrs. Slichter left Yunnanfu and proceeded by rail to Tonkin. With other missionaries who had begun to evacuate from the province she arrived at Haiphong, and later took passage by steamer to Hong Kong, arriving here at the beginning of this week. She is now staying with friends, but intends, after resting, to go to Chefoo, and to reside there.

AIR SERVICE FOR MALAYA.

COMPANY PROJECTED.

PENANG-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA.

A visitor to Singapore arriving by aeroplane from Port Swettenham, the journey taking two and a quarter hours, was Mr. R. C. Kemp, Managing Director of the Air Survey Company, with whom is associated Mr. F. Rayner, both being old air hands, having been flying since 1909. Mr. Kemp is here, says the Singapore Free Press, in connection with concrete proposals to start a definite air service in Malaya, with, it is hoped, extension to the Dutch Indies assuming that due permission can be obtained from the latter. In that case the service would cover Penang, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Belawan and Batavia. It is proposed to form the Company locally in Straits dollars and the commercial houses here have been approached and view the proposal favourably, as does the Government, whilst the Air Ministry will give all the help it can. The Company will be promoted by the Air Survey Company but will be a separate organization probably called Eastern Airways, Ltd., and Mr. Kemp will be associated with it, thus ensuring first class expert control.

One Big And Four Small Machines.

The idea at present is to provide one big machine of 100 feet span

all metal (Duralumin) fitted with three engines developing 1350 h.p. and capable of a speed of at top of 135 m.p.h. This will have accommodation for 18 passengers and a ton of luggage or goods. There will be four other smaller machines of 450 h.p. capable of carrying six passengers each. The machines will be built by Short Brothers, of Rochester, whilst the engines will be the well known Jupiter class turned out by the Bristol air works. The service will be available for passengers, mails and light goods and the time table will be run to meet connections with European mailships. Generally, the idea is a daily service, either way between Penang and Singapore, whilst 2 arrangements are made with the Dutch authorities a twice weekly service each way between Singapore and Batavia and a thrice weekly service between Singapore and Belawan is proposed. The projected fares are on as cheap a scale probably as in any service, ranging from \$43 to Port Swettenham, \$92 to Penang, \$117 to Batavia, etc., the flying times being roughly about two hours Port Swettenham to Singapore, five hours and a half Singapore to Batavia, three hours and three quarters Singapore to Penang, etc. But all times and distances are scaled to allow a good margin for deviation if necessary.

Mr. Kemp hopes to secure the cooperation and interest of the recently formed flying club here and judging by the general interest which has been shown in the commercial side of the proposition he has hopes of next spring seeing something actually being done.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. Andrew's Church Mother's Union Garden Party and Sale of Work for Blind Work Funds, 4-6 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Theosophical Society Lecture, 8 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
Smoking Concert Esma Club, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."
World Theatre: "Forbidden Paradise."
Star Theatre: "How Baxter Butted In" (matinees only).
Willbur Players present "Cappy Ricks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails: Inward: Europe via Siberia (Hessen).

Friday.

Company Meetings: Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.; British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.; and The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at Union Building, 11 a.m., 11.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., respectively.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
H.K. Dance Club dance Lane, Crawford's Cafe, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."
World Theatre: "Forbidden Paradise."
Star Theatre: "How Baxter Butted In" (matinees only).
Willbur Players present "Cappy Ricks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails: Inward: Australia, etc. (Tango Maru).

Saturday.

Ordinary General Meeting Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., noon.
Lawn Bowls League: Division I: K.D.R.C. v. Taikoo R.C.; C.C.C.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. C.S.C.C. Division II: Taikoo R.C. v. Yacht Club; C.S.C.C. v. E.P.R.C.; K.C.C.C. v. C.C.C.; K.B.G.C. v. Club de Recreation.
Tennis League: "A" Division: U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.; K.C.C. v. C.R.C.; M.B.K. v. University. "B" Division: U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.; C.R.C. v. M.B.K.; University v. I.R.C.; Recreation v. S.C.A.A.; C.C.C. v. K.C.C. "C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. Recreation; S.C.A.A. v. C.R.C.; Netherlands T.C. v. Nippon Club; Taikoo R.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; R.A.O.C. v. K.C.C.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."
World Theatre: "Forbidden Paradise."
Star Theatre: "How Baxter Butted In" (matinees only).
Willbur Players present "The Family Upstairs," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails: Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Kumsang). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashima Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Canada, U.S.A., etc., and Europe via Victoria (Protestant), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Szechuen), 2.30 p.m.

Sunday.

Rogation Sunday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Junior Section v. Royal Hong Kong Golf Club team Happy Valley (morning).
Consecration of Monsignor J.E. Walsh (Bishop-Elect Kongsmoon) at Sancti (St. John's) Island, Kinsan leaves 9 p.m. Saturday.
Willbur Players present "The Family Upstairs," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Monday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Entries close for 4th Extra Race Meeting, 1 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
Dinner in honour of Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., Nam Tong Restaurant, China Building.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.20 p.m., stated:—
The depression over S. Manchuria is moving eastward, that over N. Indo-China is stationary.
LOCAL FORECAST: East winds, moderate, fair.

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

UNHAPPY HANKOW!

EUGENE CHEN IN DESPAIR!

WU PEI FU AND YANG SEN
ADVANCING.

May 12th.

It is reported that the troops of General Chang, at Shayang, are in league with General Yang Sen in his campaign against the Hankow Government, writes a *N.C. Daily News* correspondent.

With the commencement of a Bolshevik class war in Hanyang, where nobody with property is safe, all the important producing markets are closed causing the Government extreme uneasiness.

Eugene Chen is reported to be despairing of ever getting any good out of the Government, and the financial situation is reported to be desperate.

There is absolutely no hope of anything in the nature of a constructive governmental programme being formulated and it is expected that nothing but general chaos will result.

The Secession of Yang Sen.

A conflicting report was that Yang Sen had joined with Chiang Kai Shek. It now seems authentic that Yang Sen who arrived at Ichang on May 8th when the usual looting of the native city was begun, has joined up with Wu Pei Fu. Shasi is also reported to have been taken over by Yang Sen and further movements of this general's troops are noted on the Han River along which Wu Pei Fu is apparently assembling his and Yang Sen's troops for an advance upon Hankow.

Sah Tao Yan, another Wu general, who turned Southern last autumn, is also reported to have joined Yang Sen. The Red Spears are still operating on the Honan-Hupeh border against the Southerners and reports have reached Hankow of another destroyed bridge in that vicinity. Fengtien troops have not advanced beyond Chumien according to reliable accounts.

Signs Of Uneasiness.

Other reports show that there are distinct signs of uneasiness amongst local officials although Hankow remains externally quiet. Commanding of silver and food continues and the latter, which is being rationed, is getting short.

It is stated that the claims of Southern victories in the Hankow press are not true, although Northern troops are not advancing at the present time. Further reports say that Yang Sen's dismissal from the Southern army has resulted in his anti-Southern advance. Other reports state that a number of minor government officials at Hankow have recently left the city, though what this indicates cannot be surmised.

There has been a large number of troop movements about 10 kilometres above Hankow during the last 48 hours, according to latest reports available in brief. The commander of the Japanese gunboat *Katata* reported to foreign officials in Wuhu that he had seen large numbers of Shantung troops around Hsichow during the past few days, but that only Southern troops were above that point.

Chen Tiao Yuan's 37th Army has not been disbanded by the 7th Army as was previously reported.

The position of Northern troops, numbers however unknown, is reliably stated as being in the areas of Luchow, Chikao, Chaoshien, Yuntso and Hsichow. Opposed to these are the 7th, 10th, 15th, 27th, 37th and 44th divisions of Chiang Kai Shek's troops, which are reported to number in all 100,000 men. The number, however, is generally regarded as an exaggeration. Their reported disposition is that the 7th and 15th divisions from Wuhu drove 1,500 Shantung troops out of Yuntso on Wednesday without serious opposition.

The 10th and 27th divisions have landed on the north bank of the river at various places between Anking and Wuhu, south of Chow Lake and are advancing in the direction of Luan Chow. The 37th division are at Chiasiecho advancing on Hsichow according to the same reports. They reached Paitouchou yesterday. The 44th division crossed at Taiping and are advancing on Hanshan.

The objective of the Southern forces is believed to be to threaten and close the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from east to south, to check the Northern advance westwards in the Chow Lake district and to force a general retirement to the north. A few wounded arrived in Wuhu on Thursday.

CHIANG KAI SHEK IN HIS STRONGHOLD.

TO FIGHT NORTHERNERS AND NOT HANKOW.

THE NANKING CONSULATES.

SHANGHAI, May 13th.

In order to inspect the scene of the recent incidents in the City of Nanking, six local Japanese journalists, including a representative of the *Toho News Agency*, visited the city, leaving the North Station at 9 a.m. on the 10th instant and arriving there at 3 a.m. on the following day.

Upon arrival in the city, the party immediately called on General Chiang Kai Shek who is at present not attending his headquarters, but is doing business at the offices of the Political Committee of the Nanking Government, which are now established in the official residence of Mr. Ting, the Salt Traffic Commissioner.

Regrets.

The Southern leader, in the course of the interview with the Japanese visitors, remarked in the main as follows:—

"It is a matter for great regret that there occurred an incident at Kiangyin on the 7th instant in that the Japanese man-of-war on which Rear-Admiral Oyama, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Japan, was travelling, was fired upon. I have already given instructions to our subordinates to make inquiry into the affair, but I have not yet received any official report about the incident. Though the real state of affair is not known at present, I intend to take proper steps as soon as the matter has been cleared up."

Then turning to the question of the Wuhu Government, the General declared that he did not find it necessary to resort to force in dealing with that Government. "As to the campaign against the North," he continued, "the Southern forces are now making every preparation so that they may shortly launch a general attack upon the Northern troops." He concluded by saying that the number of the Northerners now stationed in Pukow was very small and there fore they were beneath notice.

Visit To Nanking And Hsichuan.

After the interview, Major Chiu, one of General Chiang's adjutants, conducted the visitors to various places in Nanking and Hsichuan. The party first visited the Japanese, British, and American Consulates, where they found that the buildings had been left as they were at the time of the looting. All foreign houses, with the exception of damaged ones, are not occupied by troops, but are sealed up. It seemed to the visitors that the Chinese authorities were awaiting investigation of those houses by foreign Powers concerned.

Damage To Consulates.

The Japanese Consulate had suffered the heaviest damage, literally no articles were left behind in the building. It had been occupied by a company of artillerymen. In the American and British Consulate buildings, broken articles of furniture were strewn about in a very pitiful manner. The visitors saw that a number of troops belonging to General Chen Tiao Yuan had gathered in the foreground of the British Consulate. No troops, however, were stationed in the American Consulate. A worn-out pointer dog, which apparently had lost his master and which the party met on a street, moved them to pity.

The city within the wall is very quiet. Resorts such as the Chin-luai and Hsichuan Parks were thronged with people, and no wartime mood existed within the walled city. In Hsichuan, however, all houses were closed and no persons were to be seen in the streets. The party also noticed many bullet and shell marks on walls of buildings in various places in Hsichuan. Firing was heard intermittently all day long, and extreme uneasiness prevailed in Hsichuan.

The strength of the Southern troops now stationed in Nanking is some 30,000.—*Toho*.

RUBBER SHARES.

DIVIDEND AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:

Ayer Moleks.—10 per cent. int. Mentakabs.—10 per cent. final (40 per cent. for the year). Kempas, Ltd.—10 per cent. int. Asam Kunlung Tin.—(21st) 6d. Austral Malay Tin.—(21st) 6d. Malim Nawars.—1/-.

Quotations.
Allenblys \$3.15
Ayer Moleks 2.70
Ayer Panas 14.00
Changkats 9.75
Glennalies 3.00
Jerams 1.80
Kedahs 4.30
Pajama 2.80

AMERICA AND NATIONALIST PROPAGANDA.

SOME REASONS FOR THE NANKING CLIMB DOWN.

"WITH PRESTIGE GONE."

A correspondent to the *North China Daily News* gives the following reasons why America is not prepared to back up the rest of the Powers in a vigorous policy with regard to China:

I have, he says, just returned from America and am not surprised that the "hands off China" spirit in Washington has been definitely declared. In the Far Eastern Division of the State Department the senior men displayed a decided spirit of sympathy for the Kuomintang cause, with utter disregard of its communistic tendencies.

Senators, Congressmen and leading financial men had been imbued with Nationalist propaganda. They would not listen or accept with an open mind any truths about the Chinese situation. Chinese lecturers were invited at schools, colleges and universities to tell the young folks of China's aspirations and these propagandists did their work effectively. Newspapers pandering to the public taste in relation to China would not tell the truth to the public; writers of China's real condition and trend could not even get their facts published.

It is such conditions that influence American politics and policies. Votes rule the State Department policy in Washington, for they must voice in their declarations to the public what that public believes should be done.

After listening to current propaganda, can one blame the average American at home for failing to understand that, in permitting American trade in China to be wrecked, traitors and officials of the Government flouted, and the flag defiled as has been the honour of our women at Nanking, U.S. prestige has been destroyed? With prestige gone, trade soon follows to equal depths.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 18th, 1927.
B.K. Bank \$1,067 1/2 nom.
Do., London \$1,174 nom.
Chartered Bank \$230 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B. \$230 nom.
Do., Calcutta \$213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank \$213 1/2 nom.
East Asia Bank \$213 1/2 nom.
Canton Insurance \$213 1/2 nom.
China Underwriters \$213 1/2 nom.
North China Ins. \$213 1/2 nom.
Union Insurance \$213 1/2 nom.
Yantai Insurance \$213 1/2 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins. \$213 1/2 nom.
Douglas \$213 1/2 nom.
Steamships \$213 1/2 nom.
Hong Kong Tug \$213 1/2 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (Def.) \$213 1/2 nom.
Shell Transport \$213 1/2 nom.
Star Ferries \$213 1/2 nom.
Waterboats \$213 1/2 nom.
China Sugars \$213 1/2 nom.
Malayan Sugars \$213 1/2 nom.
Fengshen \$213 1/2 nom.
Kailan Mining \$213 1/2 nom.
Langkai (combined) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (single) \$213 1/2 nom.
Shas. Explosives \$213 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans \$213 1/2 nom.
Bavaria \$213 1/2 nom.
Tonghai Mines \$213 1/2 nom.
Ural Caspian \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. & K. Wards \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. & W. Wards \$213 1/2 nom.
Kiangsu \$213 1/2 nom.
New Engineering \$213 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Dock \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. Lands \$213 1/2 nom.
Hong Kong Realty \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. Territorial \$213 1/2 nom.
Rumphenys Estates \$213 1/2 nom.
Prince's Buildings \$213 1/2 nom.
Kwai Land \$213 1/2 nom.
Two Cities \$213 1/2 nom.
Orientals \$213 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (new) \$213 1/2 nom.
China Hoses \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. Tramways \$213 1/2 nom.
Peak Tram (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (new) \$213 1/2 nom.
Singapore Traction \$213 1/2 nom.
Kaisa \$213 1/2 nom.
Canton Ice \$213 1/2 nom.
Cements (combined) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (new) \$213 1/2 nom.
China Lights (comb.) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (new) \$213 1/2 nom.
China Provident \$213 1/2 nom.
Construction \$213 1/2 nom.
Dairy Farms \$213 1/2 nom.
Der A Wing \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. Electric \$213 1/2 nom.
Macao Electric \$213 1/2 nom.
H.K. Ropes (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Do. (new) \$213 1/2 nom.
Lane Crawfords \$213 1/2 nom.
Macintoshes \$213 1/2 nom.
Sincere \$213 1/2 nom.
United Assurance \$213 1/2 nom.
Watsons (old) \$213 1/2 nom.
Wm. Powell \$213 1/2 nom.
Telephone \$213 1/2 nom.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; na.—nales
nom.—nominal.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES



Made by hand
One at a time
of the unique
555 leaf

ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD., LONDON

AN ETON FOR INDIA.

£225,000 SCHEME FOR GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

CALCUTTA.

The project for an all-India public school which is proposed to model on Eton and the other big English public schools is being pushed forward.

The school will be established either at Bangalore, Mysore, Dehradun, or Roorkee, S.W. Provinces, and will probably be named after the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, who is keenly interested in the scheme.

It is proposed to start the school with an endowment of 30 lakhs of rupees (£325,000) and there may be some scholarships for poor pupils. It is suggested that a fee of 125 rupees (£9 7s. 6d.) a month should be charged.

Places of worship, including a Hindu temple, will be provided within the school and one donation spread over a period of ten years has already been promised to encourage study in Sanskrit and Tamil.

The scheme for the school was put forward by an organising committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Government of India, who is an old Manchester Grammar School boy.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 18th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/0 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 3/1 1/10
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 1/25
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/310
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 48 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight 50 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 183 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 183 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 183 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 183 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank Bills, at sight nom.
Private, 30 days' sight nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 101 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand 97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 98 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand 130 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—On demand nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—On demand 92 1/2
On Hankow, On demand 92 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate 92 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola 25 15/16
BAR SILVER, per oz. 25 15/16

The Sign of
THE
ADVERTISING
and
PUBLICITY
BUREAU
Alexandra Buildings.

...that supplies Advertisers with a Complete Service of Original Copy, Ideas, and Designs for Posters and Blocks,

...that checks all insertions in Foreign and Chinese papers for its Clients,

...that has an unrivalled and Extensive knowledge of the best media for all classes of Advertisers,

...that being independent, can place all this knowledge and experience at the free disposal of its Clients, ensuring that the money they spend on Advertising will bring them the best possible return.

Telephone Central 90

SPORTING.

GUNS by W. W. GREENER, WEBLEY and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British, French and American.

R.S.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifles, 22 Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.
Agents for W. W. GREENER, LTD., BRISTOL.

HONG KONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
8, BROMFIELD ARCADE.

ISAKO'S CIRCUS

KOWLOON

OPPOSITE

HUNG HOM RAILWAY BRIDGE

From TO-DAY

PRICES OF ADMISSION

REDUCED

Box 4 persons	\$8.00
Single Box Seat	\$2.00
1st Row Chair	\$1.50
2nd Row Chair	\$1.00
1 Class	.50
Gallery	.30

MATINEE

Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday,
at 4 p.m. Sharp.

Buses N. 3-5. will bring you to the
Circus Door and take you back.



"So Healthy & Vigorous"

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler,
the well-known scientist,
writes:

"The user of Sanatogen
is richly rewarded in
freedom from languor,
a gain of strength and
activity, alertness of
mind and a rapid re-
covery of the ability
to plan and execute."

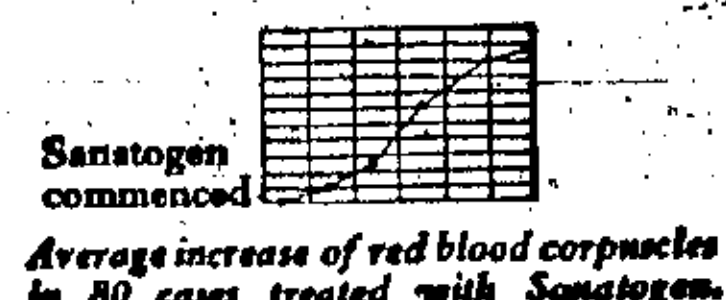
Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt.,
the famous novelist,
writes:

"I have used Sanatogen
with extraordinary bene-
fit. It feeds the nerves,
increases the energy and
giving fresh vigour to
the over-worked body
and mind."

"And to think that a short time
ago he was one of those nervous,
plodding men of whom nobody takes
much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now.
He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of
the blood and nerves those elements—
phosphorus and albumin—from which
bodily health and nerve-strength are
derived. Scientific research has proved
beyond doubt that Sanatogen in-
creases the number of red blood cells
enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in
one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight
(figures supplied by one of the
leading hospitals). And in the Medical
Echo, of March 1924, a physician
published the following graph:



SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen
for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.
Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

THE WESTERNIZING OF TURKEY.

ITS LESSONS FOR THE CHINESE.

STRUGGLE WITH ISLAM AND OLD CONSERVATISM.

[BY FRANK H. HEDGES.]

"I am of the Turkish race,
Moslem religion, Western civiliza-
tion."—Keuk-Alp Zia.

Constantinople.—Our little boat,
four days out of Egypt, dropped
anchor at the entrance of the
Golden Horn at dawn, but there
was no dawn. The chill grey mists
of dying winter coated the world
with their drab colouring.

And yet not even the dead de-
pression of the early morning could
obliterate the beauty of the hills of
Stamboul. Up through the narrow,
twisting streets, paved with cobble
stones, to the heights of Pera we
drove. Gaunt buildings that housed
banks and offices not yet awak-
ened reared high on either side,
deepening the gloom of the can-
yon-like street, while ruined walls
and domes that seemed to be falling
into decay alternated with these
products of the West that seemed
so strangely out of place in the city
of Constantinople and the Sultans.

The Turk has left Constantinople
with its religious hierarchy, its
history of tyranny and oppression,
its European intrigue behind him,
and has marched across the mono-
tony of Anatolia to found at
Angora the new capital of the New
Turkey. There, in the westernmost
part of Asia, he is seeking to build
up a modern State, predicated on
the heritage of his ancestors before
they had been modified by Moham-
medanism but essentially Western
in its mode and life. He has de-
finitely turned his back on the
fruits of Asia and on the Moslem
religion as a political institution,
believing that in the world of to-
day it is Western science, Western
civilization that are most needed
for a nation which would retain its
identity and independence.

Simplified Politics.

Turkey's international politics
are now comparatively simple,
simpler than at any time since the
nomad ancestors of the present
Turks swept out of Central Asia
with their herds and flocks to con-
quer by the sword the whole of the
Near East and more. Turkey is
largely relieved of the fear which
has dominated it ever since 1774,
of the fear of foreign conquest, and
yet it is that fear which is basically
responsible for the change that has
taken place in the Turk and for
his decision to turn from the East
to the West.

Westernization.

The Westernization of Turkey is,
especially to the dweller in the Far
East, the most interesting phase of
New Turkey. It presents another
angle of the conflict that is under
way throughout the whole of Asia
and on across the Suez into North-
Eastern Africa, the conflict between
Eastern and Western culture and
civilization, a conflict on which the
shaping of the world may well
depend. In some of the nations
of Asia, as in India, there is an
absolute repudiation of the West
and a cry to return to the ways of
the ancestors. In others, as in
China, there is a curious higgledy-
piggledy which seeks the benefits
of the New without giving up the
Old and which knows not whether
it is heading. It can not be pure-
ly chance that the nations of Asia
which have made the greatest head-
way, where conditions for all are
the best, where the future looms
bright rather than dark are the na-
tions which have definitely decided
to drink from Western fountains.
At the far Eastern end of the con-
tinent lies Japan, which has become
one of the true world Powers in
the past half-century; at the far-
western end lies Turkey. And
when that curious bogey of so
many is raised—Pan-Asiatic—it is
granted that leadership must be
taken by Japan and Turkey, by
the two Powers which have embark-
ed upon their own Westernization!

Farewell To The Past.

The method being followed in
Turkey differs in many respects
from that which has been pursued
in Japan. Here there has been an
almost absolute severance with the
past, an abolition of the Sultanate,
the Caliphate and many of the in-
stitutions and customs that had en-
dured through the centuries. In
Japan the New was carefully build-
ed around the Old, block by block
and bit by bit. But when one bores
deeper into the New Turkey, it is
seen that the severance with the
Past is not as complete as at first
appears but that, as in Japan, a
return has been made to the begin-
nings of the race and the nation
and that it is the accretions during

the intervening centuries which are
being sloughed off. The nomad
Turks are the models, and not the
Turks of Moslem days.

The New Turkey is not quite so
"new" as many in the West seem
to believe. Mustapha Kemal and
his co-workers are given credit for
having at almost one stroke of the
pen, or flourish of the sword, made
a complete, drastic and utterly re-
volutionary change in Turkey.
This is true to a large extent so
far as institutions and those things
which are visible to the eye are con-
cerned, but the decision to West-
ernize Turkey is a decision of slow
growth and a long history of nearly
a century and a half. The bare
tree has been growing through long
years; it is only the fragrant
blossoms which have but recently
burst forth.

Again as in Japan, the convic-
tion that Turkey had to be West-
ernized may be traced to the two
sources of a study of pre-Moslem
culture and of military menace
from abroad. The military menace
is given the larger share of the
credit as it should be, but Keuk-
Alp Zia and his school had pre-
pared the Turkish mind for the
revolt against the tyrannical Sul-
tanate just as Motoori and his fel-
low-scholars had prepared the
Japanese mind for the abolition of
the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Until 1774 the Turk had been ever
victorious. Coming of nomadic
stock, he had swept down from the
steppes of Asia into the more fertile
lands of the Near East and South-
eastern Europe several centuries
before, carrying all before him and
building one of the world's greatest
Empires. His nomadic habits and
systems were drastically altered by
the forces with which he came into
contact, and no other force so
greatly modified him as did the
Moslem religion. In 1774 Russia,
which had set about her own
Westernization under Peter the
Great, defeated the Turks in arms,
forcing home the conviction that
Western military methods were
vastly superior to Turkish, and
that if Turkey were to survive it
was essential that the army be
Westernized.

Military Failures.

Unfortunately the Turks did not
realize that a Western army is not
an end in itself but merely a product
of Western civilization, and the first
attempts at Westernization were
foredoomed to failure since they
ignored administrative, financial
and economic reforms. From 1774
to the present day it has been the
military which has taken the lead
in revolt and reform in Turkey,
due to the fact that Turkish officers
have been allowed a Western educa-
tion denied to other classes. Op-
position from the Turkish bureau-
cracy and above all from the
conservative Moslem religionists
blocked the first attempts at West-
ernization, as they blocked each
succeeding attempt and as they
constitute the chief opposition to-
day.

The short-lived victory of the
Young Turks in 1908 is still fresh
in the public mind. Ground was
again gained, but the imperialism
of the Young Turks, the partial
dissemination of the Empire by
Italy, Bulgaria and subject peo-
ples within the Empire and the
tremendous force of the conserva-
tive elements again brought disas-
ter. Not until the Turks realized
that the Turkish State to endure
must be of and for Turks alone
inspired by genuine Turkish
nationalism and that Western civil-
ization embraced the very funda-
mentals of life rather than merely
the army did anything like genuine
Westernization set in, and that
time came after the Treaty of
Lausanne and the Allied occupa-
tion of Constantinople and the
Straits.

Labouring at first alone but
later gaining influential followers,
Keuk-Alp Zia delved through
Turkish history and literature back
to the days before the Turkish had
come into contact with Islam and
had been so greatly modified by it.
His movement began as one for
cultural nationalism, but it grew
into a political campaign. Al-
though going back to pre-Islam
days for his inspiration, he fully
realized that Westernization was
the only road which offered his peo-
ple salvation, and his doctrine is
summed up in the last definition
which he gave to the Turk of him-
self, a definition which is un-
doubtedly accepted by Kemal Pasha
and his cohorts to-day:
"I am of the Turkish race,
Moslem religion, Western civiliza-
tion."—Japan Advertiser.

CHINA-MANILA TRIP.

Inaugurated by the Norddeutscher
Lloyd Steamship Company there
will soon be a monthly round-
trip service to China ports from
Manila. The Fulda, motorship, is to

leave Manila on May 27th and will
put in at the following ports:
Hong Kong, Shanghai, Taku,
Dairen and Manila. There will be
a one day stop at each port, except
Shanghai where there will be a
three day break. The round trip
will occupy about 28 days, and two
classes of passengers will be taken.

POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHITE MEN WORKING
ALONGSIDE NATIVES.

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

JOHANNESBURG.

Some remarkable disclosures re-
garding conditions among Euro-
peans in some parts of the Cape
Midlands are made by a Graaff-
Reinet correspondent, who has made
an investigation in the Jansen
ville district.

After detailing the poverty of
many "hijwoners" [authorised
squatters on richer men's farms],
the writer states that there is a
steady stream of hungry people
from the country to the coastal
towns, and adds: "There can be
no doubt that this poor white prob-
lem is reaching dimensions challeng-
ing our very existence as a nation."

All In Rags.

This correspondent says:—

In the huts and hovels studded
all over the district I came across
conditions that would appal the
strongest. I came to a hovel
which housed a white man, his
wife, and five children. The lot
were in rags. The man is employ-
ed as a herdsman and he assured
me his monthly wages were three
buckets of meal and mealies, one
goat, and 8s. cash.

One of the local public bodies
has a number of white men in its
employ on road construction.
These men work side by side
with natives and get 2s. 6d. a
day of 10 working hours in the
heat of summer and the icy blasts
of winter.

White men, employed as fore-
men of construction gangs, receive
£9 10s. a month and all are mar-
ried men.

Disappearing Stock.

On a fair-sized farm I met a
young married man with four
children, who is employed as farm
foreman. He unbundled himself
as to his impossible lot. He gets
£1 a month and the right to graze
100 small stock. He now possesses
20, and week by week the number
decreases, piling up the tragedy.

Another man I met—married
with five children—was on his way
trekking. He was, according to
his story, bundled off by his late
employer because he protested
against the meat ration. His
wages were three buckets of meal
and mealies, two goats, and 15s.
cash a month.

Day by day the trek to the
coast towns, and particularly Port
Elizabeth, is proceeding. A few
days ago I passed no fewer than
three wagons laden with human
freight bound for Port Eliza-
beth.

So far, it is stated, expanding
industries have been able to absorb
a portion of the influx.

PRINCE OF WALES' SUMMER HOME

MOTORISTS RUSH TO SEE IT.

PITCH HILL, EWHURST.

If the Prince of Wales had paid
a visit to the secluded part of
the Surrey hills he has chosen for a
quiet, restful holiday this summer,
he would have had a surprise.

Summerfold, the beautiful home
of the Duke of Sutherland, which
the Prince has taken for June,
July, and August, offered him the
opportunity of escaping from his
own popularity. The announce-
ment that he was to spend a holiday
there, however, brought hundreds
of motorists to the spot.

It is more than a mile from the
village of Ewhurst. That did not
prevent so many scores of pedes-
trians from seeking it that village
youths sat on fences by the wayside
and offered advice as to how to get
there. It is three miles from an
arterial road, yet all day there was
always more than a score of cars
parked near the gates, and their
passengers wandered round the
fringe of the estate to see it to best
advantage.

30-Miles View.

As the guest of the Duke of
Sutherland the Prince has often sat
at the front windows of the house
looking out over what he regards as
one of the finest stretches of Eng-
lish scenery—a view extending, on
a clear day, to the coast at Shore-
ham, 30 miles away.

Although the Prince has not yet
planned details of his holiday, he
will probably spend much of his
time in these front rooms 850 feet
above sea level.

Study, library, drawing-room,
smoking-room, and dining-room are
all in that part of the house afford-
ing this wonderful view, and along
the entire length is a loggia from
which one can survey the scene dur-
ing the heat of summer.

THE NEW PAINKILLER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Head & Back
Pain, No. 3 for Stomach & Bowel Complaints.
Sole Agents: A. B. MOULDER & CO.,
100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
Sole Agents: A. B. MOULDER & CO.,
100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

GLORIA SWANSON

in

"BLUEBEARD'S 8th WIFE"

POLA NEGRI

in

"FORBIDDEN PARADISE"

2.30 to 8.30 p.m.

CONTINUOUS

DOROTHY DEVORE

in

HOW BAXTER BUTTED IN

STAR

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

WILBUR PLAYERS

in

"CAPPY RICKS"

Peter B. Kyne's Lovable Character.

Saturday & Sunday, 21st & 22nd

"THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS"

A comedy drama of American Home Life.

Magnificent
Scenery

A Fun Show

Special Lighting
Effects

BOOKING: MOUTRIE'S and THEATRE.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

ANCHOR BRAND PURE MANILA ROPE.

"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST"

MARINE ROPE ESTABLISHED 1834 ROPES OF ALL
SIZES FOR ALL
TRANSMISSION PURPOSES
OF
POWER ROPE
CABLE LAID
HAWSE'S
WELL
DRILLING
CABLES

YNCHAUSTI ROPE FACTORY

MANILA

MADE FROM
PURE MANILA
HEMP
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MOST MODERN
MACHINEERY

TOOKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FACTORIES—MANILA, P.I.
HONG KONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3165. [A.P.B.]



THE PICNIC SEASON HAS STARTED

Let

BEAR BRAND MILK

serve all your needs.

It is delicious in Ice Cream.
Can be carried with no incon-
venience for use in Tea or by
itself—Children love it and it
is absolutely safe. [A.P.B.]

SOLE AGENTS:
A. B. MOULDER & CO.
On Sale at all Stores.

K Plus Fittings

"Plus Four for the Feet" is a phrase which stands for a new principle in K shoe fitting—a principle which has given to the K wearer that perfect trim and shapely fit which before belonged only to shoes "made to measure."

By combining two fittings in one shoe—a 4 fitting heel-part with a 5 fitting fore-part, for instance—you ensure a close clip to the ankle, together with perfect comfort for the toes.

Ask the K Agent to test your foot with K Plus fitting shoes, and remember that, if yours is not a Plus-fitting foot, there are still available the various standard K fittings.

NEW STOCK IN ALL SIZES
HONG KONG AGENTS.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building, Des Vœux Road.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOW AVAILABLE

DUNSTYLE CHEESE

(Farm Made)

FLAVOUR AND QUALITY UNRIVALLED

80 Cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.



For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance,
Apply to the Agents—
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD (3RD FLOOR).

DISCRIMINATING PHOTOGRAPHERS PREFER



Sole Agents:—THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Lubricants
SOEY MOTOR OIL

THE "LEUNG KWONG" DISASTER.

WAS SHE ON THE WRONG SIDE?

MARINE ENQUIRY HELD YESTERDAY.

COURT NOT AUTHORITY TO CONSIDER PIRACY GRILLES.

When the s.s. *Leung Kwong* was sunk as a result of a collision with the steam launch *Moon Shine* on May 9th, at Capsumun Pass, it was stated that over 70 persons were drowned, the majority being the steamer passengers who were imprisoned by the locked grilles leading to the deck. At yesterday's enquiry, it was stated that the Marine Court is not the authority to consider the question of the grille.

When the enquiry was opened yesterday at the Marine Court into the cause of the collision between the s.s. *Leung Kwong* and the steam launch *Moon Shine*, Lieut.-Comdr. L. B. Newell, R.N., sitting as president, said that according to his interpretation the Court is not the authority to consider the question of the piracy grille, and that the Court would only enquire into the collision.

The officers of the Court were:—Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., Harbour Master (President), Comdr. C. A. Merriman, R.N., Capt. T. B. Nelson, master of the s.s. *Protetia*, Capt. G. A. C. Moss, master of the s.s. *Antung*, and Capt. R. N. Stevens, master of the s.s. *Kwangtung*.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the owners of the steam launch *Moon Shine*, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. Hugh Jones, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the owners of the s.s. *Leung Kwong*. Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton appeared to watch the case on behalf of the China Coast Officers' Guild.

Question Of Grilles.

At the commencement of the enquiry, Mr. Jenkin said that his case would be concerned solely with the facts of the collision. He understood that Mr. Sheldon would not only be concerned with the collision but also with the question of the grilles, and the part they had played in the loss of life.

The President said that he did not think that the question of the grilles would come within the scope of the Court of Enquiry, which was solely to consider the cause of the collision.

Mr. Sheldon remarked that they had played a part in the loss of life, but he would leave the matter in the Court's hands. In one of the subsidiary papers regarding the Court and its purposes and the collision in question, the words appeared "To enquire into the collision and the attendant loss of life."

"Moon Shine's" Movements.

Mr. Jenkin said that the *Moon Shine* was a single screw steam launch of some 90 tons registry, of about 90 feet in length and 18 feet beam. On May 9th, the day of this deplorable collision she left Lin Tin for Hong Kong at about 2.30 p.m. and arrived at Capsumun Pass about two hours later.

It was practically dark then, but the sea and weather were clear. The launch was coming down to Hong Kong on the right side of the channel. She sighted ahead of her a vessel coming towards her, which later transpired to be the *Leung Kwong*. The two vessels approached each other at port to port until they were within a distance of about 250 feet. The *Leung Kwong* then suddenly and without any previous signal altered her course to port with the result that she commenced to cross the bows of the *Moon Shine*.

Collision Inevitable.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that the *Moon Shine* at once stopped and reversed her engines, but a collision was inevitable. The two ships met and it was beyond dispute that the starboard bow of the *Leung Kwong* was damaged by the impact. The *Moon Shine* also suffered damage to her port bow. This was owing to the fact that the *Leung Kwong* was heavily laden and was lying low in the water.

Hit Second Time.

The *Leung Kwong* was a wooden ship, and he believed she was a hand steered vessel. She had a tonnage of about 300 tons. After the impact the *Moon Shine* reversed and backed away, but the flowing tide was so strong that she again drifted back and hit the *Leung Kwong* a second time. The second impact, Counsel believed, had caused very little damage, the *Leung Kwong* being hit on her starboard quarter. The *Moon Shine* sidled along that quarter until she came aft of the *Leung Kwong*. From there she came to the port side of the *Leung Kwong* and took off about 120 passengers. The *Moon Shine* then proceeded on her voyage.

Three Deciding Factors.

Mr. Jenkin said he wished to stress three very important facts. The first point was that the tide at that time at Capsumun Pass was up and down, and therefore there was no tide which could possibly cause a vessel to drift either to the western or the eastern side of the channel. The tide then was at half ebb and running about 3½ knots. The *Moon Shine* was travelling at a speed of about 6 knots, and with the tide, she was doing about 9 knots. The second fact was that the *Leung Kwong* was hit on the starboard bow, and the third fact was that the site of the wreck was well away to the westward of the centre of the navigating channel.

Taking these facts into consideration, Mr. Jenkin said, it would be clear that the *Leung Kwong* was absolutely at fault because she was well on the wrong side.

Coxswain's Story.

The first witness called for the *Moon Shine* was Li Hung, coxswain. This witness said that he was 25 years of age and had held a coxswain's certificate for 4 years. He had been through Capsumun Pass between 30 or 40 times, and on the day of the collision, he was in charge of the *Moon Shine*. They left Lin Tin at about 5.30, and the *Moon Shine* was in Capsumun Pass at about 7.30 p.m. He was travelling at a speed of about 9 knots. The *Moon Shine* was on the right side of the channel, when an oncoming steamer was sighted. The approaching vessel was in the centre of the channel and both her red and green lights could be seen. When the vessel got to within about 800 yards of the *Moon Shine*, he sounded one long blast as a signal for port side of the *Moon Shine*. Despite the signal the *Leung Kwong* kept coming closer and then only her red light was visible. When the *Leung Kwong* was about 250 feet away from the *Moon Shine*, she suddenly swerved to port her course being across the bows of the *Moon Shine*.

Witness at once stopped engines, blew two long blasts and put his engines astern. It was too late and the *Moon Shine* hit the *Leung Kwong* across the starboard bow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheldon, witness said that he had obtained his coxswain certificate about 4 years ago, and that his first ship was the *Wo Shing*.

First Trip On "Moon Shine."

Mr. Sheldon: What did you do after leaving the *Wo Shing*?—Assistant coxswain to another steam launch.

Mr. Sheldon: When did you join the *Moon Shine*?—On the 1st day of this month.

Mr. Sheldon: Was that your first trip on the *Moon Shine* when the collision occurred?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: What was the *Moon Shine* doing at Lin Tin?—Making a report to the Customs authorities.

Mr. Sheldon: You told us that you have been through Capsumun Pass 30 or 40 times, and you tell us that you had never seen a stone pier near Ma Wan?—No, I had never seen the pier.

Mr. Sheldon: From Hong Kong to Capsumun Pass, on what side of the channel would you pass?—On the right hand side.

Mr. Sheldon: Did you see the *Leung Kwong's* red and green lights before you sounded a long blast?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: What was the meaning of your signal?—Just to warn him to pass my port side.

Mr. Sheldon: Did you mean also that you were altering your course to starboard?—Yes, and I did alter my course accordingly.

Mr. Sheldon: When you saw the *Leung Kwong* about 800 yards away, what light did you see?—Both lights.

Mr. Sheldon: How far were you then from the right hand beach?—Over 200 feet.

Mr. Sheldon: How far were you when you only saw the red light of the *Leung Kwong*?—About 200 feet away.

Mr. Sheldon: From the time you saw both the red and green lights, what alteration did you make in your own course?—I altered course to starboard.

Mr. Sheldon: Can you give us your compass course at the time of the collision?—About South-West.

Mr. Sheldon: Is there any "Chow Chow" water at Capsumun Pass?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: Is there enough Chow Chow water to turn a ship round?—Quite possibly.

Mr. Sheldon: After the *Leung Kwong* had sunk how long did you stand by?—About an hour.

Mr. Sheldon: Were there other steamers at the time?—Yes.

Mr. Sheldon: Was the *On Lee* there?—I only found out the name after the rescue work was over.

Mr. Sheldon: Did you give any information to anyone about the name of your ship after the collision?—No, I did not.

Mr. Sheldon: When was the first time you mentioned your name and the name of your ship?—After I had arrived at Cheung Sha Wan when I reported to the Police.

Mr. Sheldon: I put it to you that when the *Leung Kwong* was entering on the Southern side of the channel, your ship was inside a buoy and her head was pointing East?—No.

Mr. Sheldon: How long was it between the time you first saw the red light and the accident?—About 2½ minutes.

Mr. Sheldon: It was a clear night wasn't it?—Yes.

Further questions were put to the witness regarding the positions and the course steered.

No Case For "Leung Kwong."

Addressing the Court, Mr. Jenkin said that no suggestion had been made to this witness which would make the *Moon Shine* responsible. Nothing elicited from cross-examination reflected against the steamer.

On the *Moon Shine*, he would not call further witnesses as the case could not be strengthened, but while Counsel could conduct cross-examination whatever way he wished, nothing had been established to make a case for the *Leung Kwong*.

In reply, Mr. Sheldon pointed out that cross-examination had been intended to show that at some time or other the *Moon Shine* had been on the wrong side of the channel and before the collision crossed over and struck the *Leung Kwong* on the starboard bow.

In answer to Commander Merriman, who asked whether he saw the flashing light on the island off the starboard bow or was it always kept off the port bow, witness said that he did not notice the light, although the night was clear.

In reply to further questions by Commander Merriman, witness stated that he did not use the compass going through the Pass, although there was one on board.

The Court, at this juncture, adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON HEARING.

On the resumption in the afternoon, the first witness called was Lo Tai, pilot of the *Leung Kwong*, who described the ill-fated ship as being a twin-screw steamer, length 131 feet (approximately) and breadth 24 feet. He said that he had been a pilot on the run from Hong Kong to Whangmoon for five years.

On May 9th the *Leung Kwong* left Hong Kong about 6.45 p.m. She was followed after an interval of about ten minutes by the *Kwong Fook Cheung* and the *On Lee*.

On the bridge of the *Leung Kwong* at the time of leaving were witness, the Master and the Chief Officer. They proceeded through Capsumun Pass at full speed. Before Capsumun was reached at about 4.30 the Master had left the bridge, and went to his cabin. The weather was clear, the wind was from the South East and the sea was slightly choppy.

Witness said that he saw a launch in the bay just below the red light on the island. He could see a green light on the steam launch. The launch he saw was the *Moon Shine*, although he could not see her name.

On first seeing the *Moon Shine* in the bay he concluded that passengers were disembarking and he sounded two blasts which meant that both vessels should pass on their starboard sides. The Chief Officer ordered him to give two more blasts, as no reply was received to the first signal. After a lapse of a minute a reply of two blasts came from the *Moon Shine*. The course of the ship's head was then South West. After the sounding of the two blasts and no reply being received, the Chief Officer ordered him to ring the "stand by" to the engine room, which he did. The *Leung Kwong* was then about 60 feet from the beach, from the ship's head.

Witness went on to speak of the course of the *Moon Shine*, and said she was on a course S.E. by E. With the aid of a chart, witness pointed out the respective position of the two vessels at this time. Continuing he said that the *Leung Kwong* had stopped and her head was toward the shore, South-west.

The Sinking of "Leung Kwong."

Witness was told by the Chief Officer to ring "astern," but as witness put his hand on the telegraph to do so, the collision took place. The collision occurred at the most immediately after he saw the *Moon Shine's* red light (port light). After the collision, the *Leung Kwong's* head swung off one point



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to port. The *Moon Shine* hit the *Leung Kwong* just about the bridge on the starboard side. After the collision witness went to the engine room telegraph and found that it was out of action. The captain was in his cabin at the time of the collision, but had been there only a few minutes. The *Leung Kwong* started to fill and go down by the head, and disappeared below the surface about five minutes after the collision.

Witness was picked up by the *Moon Shine*. At no time, except immediately before the collision did he see the red light of the *Moon Shine*.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that his case was that the *Leung Kwong* was coming out of the Central Fairway and suddenly took a course to port. This was not put to witness in any shape or form that it was untrue, or otherwise. The evidence given by the pilot was that from the moment of the sounding of the two blasts they were on the right side and taking the course across the channel. They fetched up at a point 60 feet away from the shore. This was directly opposite to what had been stated during the morning session of the Court. Mr. Jenkins said he entered a formal protest on the point he had raised, and submitted that the evidence of this man should have been indicated to them before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, the pilot said the ship did not move from the time the Chief Officer gave him the order to stop the engines until she sank. The order to stop the engines was given immediately after the second of the two blasts had been sounded. At this time of the sounding of the two blasts the *Moon Shine* was running down the lighthouse side of the channel close and parallel to it. There was the lapse of a minute between the sounding of the first and second blasts. Prior to the collision there had only been the Master, the Chief Officer and himself on the bridge.

In answer to Commander Merriman, witness said that he saw the red light of the shore to the left of the green light of the *Moon Shine*. After sounding two blasts for the first time he altered the course of the *Leung Kwong* to port. He again altered course to port after the second two blasts had been sounded.

Witness further said that he did not put his engines astern at any time before collision. There was an interval of about one minute, but two minutes, before the *Moon Shine* replied to the signals.

Questioned by another member of the Court, witness said that the speed of the tide was one knot, and it was flowing toward Hong Kong. Low water was 6.30 at Hong Kong, but at this time 7.30 it was on the ebb in the Pass.

Master's Evidence.

Capt. J. R. Wilson, Master of the *Leung Kwong*, said that his Master's certificate was lost when the *Leung Kwong*, went down. He

had been master of that ship since 1921, and the ticket had been in his possession since that time.

When the *Leung Kwong* left Hong Kong on the evening in question he was on the bridge. He saw the Capsumun Light a matter of three miles away. The engines were running at full speed, eight knots. The *On Lee* and the *Kwong Fook Cheung* were behind him on leaving Hong Kong. On going through the Pass witness went to his cabin which was on the bridge. He heard two blasts and on coming out of his cabin saw a vessel nearly on them. The *Moon Shine* was showing her red and green lights, and was then about ten feet off. The *Moon Shine* struck the *Leung Kwong* in the starboard bow, about twenty feet from the bow just abaft the bridge. Witness said that he remembered nothing more after the collision.

The Question Of Loss Of Life.

Mr. Sheldon raised the question of the attitude of the Court toward loss of life and who were responsible, and said that if this question was to be gone into he would need to ask Captain Wilson further questions. If on the other hand the subject was not within the Court's application he would not press the point.

The Court decided that this point would not be entered into.

"Kwong Fook Cheung" To The Rescue.

Captain Johnson, Master of the *Kwong Fook Cheung*, said that when he came on the bridge of his vessel at Capsumun he saw two vessels had collided. Cries were heard, but not knowing if a vessel had been pirated he closed the grilles. On approaching nearer he could see that the ship was the *Leung Kwong*. He lowered a boat, which was in the water by 7.40, and when the *On Lee* came up he informed her by megaphone what he thought had occurred.

Witness went on to speak of the rescue work, and said his boat picked up eleven survivors. During this time the steam launch disappeared without lights. At about 8.30 p.m. the *On Lee* and *Kwong Fook Cheung* proceeded, but the *On Lee* turned at the head of the Pass and came back to Hong Kong. Mr. Jenkin: When the *Leung Kwong* left Hong Kong she was heavily loaded, and low in the water?

Witness: I cannot quite say, but she was always a low ship.

The coxswain of the *Moon Shine* was recalled and said that on the night in question the *Moon Shine* was carrying green and red lights, and also a headmast light and stern light. They were oil burning lamps, and were burning during the whole time.

Similar evidence to that of Captain Johnson was given by Mr. J. Reynolds, Chief Officer of the *Kwong Fook Cheung*, and the Court then adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

HOW TO KEEP A JOB
IN CANTON.

THE POWER OF LABOUR.

STUDENTS FOR MOSCOW.

TO BE SENT BACK HOME
WITH \$30 EACH.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Militarists in South China desiring to maintain their power have strengthened their personal armies, and it is said that many politicians, in order to retain their jobs, are beginning to organize labour unions. The general belief is that such rule will be as effective as military rule, and that now-a-days anyone controlling a good sized labour union will have as much influence as one possessing a division of mercenary troops. A report says that Mr. Chen Fu Muh, one time an editor in Hong Kong and now Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour in Canton, has completed a scheme to reorganize the labour power. It is believed that he will organize labour offices in all towns and cities in the Province.

Labour leaders in Canton are not as powerless as some people believe. On Monday the Joss Stick Makers' Union seized three employers on a charge of having failed to observe strike settlement terms. The pickets of the Union effected the arrests.

Two bombs were found in Man Tak Loo Avenue, near the home of a well-known resident last Sunday, and the Police are investigating the matter. The "Reds" are now being accused of having placed the bombs there in order to create trouble in the city.

On Tuesday the Canton Authorities raided a number of suspected quarters, and in a house on the East Bund a large quantity of Bolshevik literature was found.

An order has been issued for the arrest of General Chen Chia Yu, who, until the "anti-Red" campaign, was a commander of troops in North Kwangtung. General Chen is a subordinate of General Tan Yen Kai, officer commanding the 2nd Corps who is now in Hankow. The order for Chen's arrest will cause embarrassment to General Tan and it is suggested by some that the Canton Authorities are hoping he will resign.

Mr. Sze Bok, the barber who at one time exerted a powerful influence over the Canton Strike Committee which enforced the anti-British boycott, is now reported dead. The reports add that Mr. Sze was killed when resisting arrest on a charge of being a "Red." It should be added, however, that these reports are strongly denied in some quarters and it is stated that it was not Sze but one of his following possessing a number of visiting cards bearing the name of Mr. Sze who was killed. It is denied that Mr. Sze is in any danger of arrest. Mr. Sze was one time chief picket for the Canton Strike Committee.

The names of Mr. George Hsu Chien and Professor Koo Man Yu, "Red" leaders now in Hankow, are to be removed from the Board of Management of the Sun Yat Sen University in Canton.

In Chungshan, or Dr. Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, there are now more than 180 college preparatory students waiting to be sent to the Dr. Sun Yat Sen University at Moscow for education at the expense of the Soviet Commission to China. The present authorities at the Canton branch of the University are not anxious that any more young Chinese men and women should leave for Russia; and they have decided to ask the 180 students preparing for college at Moscow to return to their respective homes. They will give each of the disappointed ones \$30 for travelling expenses home.

The demands of the employees of the Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company have not yet been settled. Negotiations have been conducted peacefully so far but now there is talk of a strike.

(Continued on next column).

A YOUNG WIFE'S
DEATH.CHINESE HERBS AND
OPIUM.

TOOK OVER 20 GRAINS.

EXPERT EVIDENCE AT YESTER-
DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Chinese community is closely watching the outcome of the enquiry which is being held to determine the cause of the death of a Chinese lady of respectable family, and yesterday the Court room was filled with the Chinese and many stood around the doorway to listen to the proceedings.

The deceased was married to a young fellow still attending school in December last. She died on April 22nd from opium poisoning. She had not been on good terms with her mother-in-law, according to the evidence of her father, who is a Chinese doctor.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner at the Central Magistracy, assisted by a jury composed of Messrs. Anderson (foreman), Chan Chun Sang and Francisco B. Silva, heard further evidence yesterday from a Chinese doctor and Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the deceased's father and Mr. H. J. Armstrong was for the husband.

Pills Prescribed By Her Father.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Armstrong submitted to the Coroner a copy of the certificate from the Government Analyst in respect to some pills which the deceased was said to be in the habit of taking. These pills were alleged to have been prescribed and supplied to her by her father. As a result of the analysis, opium in small quantity was found to be present in the pills.

Mr. Lo said that it was very surprising that those pills had not been brought out. The Coroner must bear in mind that it was the deceased's father who was pressing for the enquiry, and if there was any suggestion that the father had caused her death, the Police should have gone to his house and seized

(Continued on next column).

Apart from economic troubles, some towns in South China are now facing the possibility of a plague epidemic. Reports from Hoihong and other places state that bubonic plague, or something very similar to it, has appeared.

In Szewui districts along the West River in Kwangtung, many persons fail to understand that the Kuomintang is no longer co-operating with the "Reds," and in many cases, the timid country people are still financially supporting "Red" organizations.

The West River in Kwangtung along Shahan, Shatao, Kunchuk, and other places is rising fast but far no serious damage has been reported. If the water does not subside soon it is feared that the dikes will be broken and many rice fields inundated. In some places the water has risen more than seven feet above ordinary level.

An Amoy report says that a regiment of troops there has mutinied, and Swatow is being threatened. The "Reds" around Swatow have occupied Mei-hsien, it is reported, and they have put up Wong Kwok Ching, a barber, as District Magistrate.

So far a little over \$300,000 of the proposed \$1,500,000 merchants loan for the disbanding of the Strike Committee's unemployed pickets have been raised. The Canton Police are making a house to house visit canvassing the merchants for subscriptions.

THE FIRING ON THE
"LUNGSHAN."

Our Chinese correspondent writes:—

Chinese officials in Canton are very reluctant to express their views regarding the recent shooting at the s.s. Lungshan by cadets of the Whampoa Military Academy at Whampoa. The matter is a complex one, in view of the known affection on the part of certain cadets towards the present authorities in Canton. Since April 15th, more than 30 cadets have been arrested as "Reds," while nearly 300 have been put under close watch by fellow students siding with General Chiang Kai Shek.

Commenting on the incident a Canton paper suggests that the steamer has been running too fast and doing damage to the river banks. She was shot at at Whampoa "as a warning" against breaking the speed limit!

No firing at river steamers plying between here and Canton has taken place since the Lungshan was fired on at the beginning of this week. Gunboats, however, are on patrol in the vicinity and acting as escorts in the Whampoa area.

a sample of the pills for analysis from his stock. The pills which had been analysed and supplied by the husband's family might have been entirely different from those which deceased's father had given to his daughter to take. It would be better, under the circumstances, Mr. Lo said, that the Police should go at once to the father's house and get a sample of the pills for analysis.

In reply, Mr. Armstrong said that there was no suggestion that the father had given the pills to the daughter to cause her death, but he might have inadvertently given her the wrong pills.

Mr. Lindsell said that it would not be too late if the Police were to take a sample from the father's house after the hearing.

The Family Doctor.

Dr. Li Pak Hon when called to witness box said that he had been in the Colony for 25 years. He had been attending the family of deceased's husband for a long time, but her fatal illness was the first time he had attended the deceased. He was called to the house at 9 a.m. on the day in question. The deceased came out from the cubicle and appeared to be quite normal. He looked at her tongue and found it coated with some yellowish substance. She said that she had taken pills to alleviate pains, and complained to witness that she had pains in the stomach and that her heart throbbed. She further said that she felt pains on both sides of her tongue and that she was feeling chilly. Witness felt her pulse and found it not normal. It was beating fast but feebly. Witness wrote out a prescription which was subsequently dispensed at a Chinese drugist. No opium was prescribed and all that he had given the deceased was a tonic and sedative.

Asked by Mr. Armstrong if deceased had shown him any of the pills which she took, witness said she had not.

Mr. Armstrong: Did she tell you many times she had taken the pills before?—No.

Mr. Armstrong: Did she tell you the quantity she had taken?—No.

Mr. Armstrong: Did she tell you the effects of the pills?—She said that after taking the pills, she felt less pain in the stomach.

Mr. Armstrong: Did you know what caused the pain in her stomach?—My opinion was that her blood and breath were not in order.

Mr. Armstrong: To what did you attribute the pains in her tongue?—Probably it was due to a touch of fever which is a very common occurrence.

Mr. Armstrong: What is the first sign of opium poisoning?—I have never attended a case of opium poisoning before.

The Coroner: What, in 25 years?

Answering to questions put by Mr. Lo, witness said that the deceased gave him the impression that she wanted to get well.

Mr. Lo: She did not strike you that she wanted to commit suicide?—She gave not the slightest sign of such a thing.

An Unknown Drug.

Mr. David Loie, assistant to the Government Analyst, said that he had identified the various herbs and prescribed by the last witness, but there were two items which he could not identify by European names, and had not even heard of them in Chinese.

Large Quantities Of Opium In Organs.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said that he had analysed a bottle of stomach washings taken from the deceased and found that 5.25 grains of opium were present. He had also examined the herb mixture and could not identify them with any common specimen of poison. He had only examined the residue of the mixture of herbs and after they had been boiled and it would have been all boiled away.

He had also examined the kidneys, stomach, intestines, spleen, portion of the liver, urine and the bladder of the deceased and traces of opium were found. In the stomach wall, etc., morphine was extracted which was equivalent to 2.03 grains of opium, and the actual amount of morphine was 1/3 grains.

Judging from what had been found in the deceased, witness was of the opinion that she must have taken from 20 to 30 grains of opium.

Speaking of the pills, witness said that there was .00038 grains of opium to each pill, and it would take between 25 and 30 pills to make one candarine. And if the deceased had swallowed 100 of those pills, she would have .0038 grains of opium in her. But witness was of the opinion that deceased could not have died from the effect of those pills. The stomach washings did not show any yellow matter, and in the pills he had analysed there was a persistent yellow colour.

Mr. Lo: Assuming that she was deliberately poisoned, could a sufficient amount of opium be boiled with the herb and then given to her in a bowl to drink?—Yes, quite easily.

After this stage the enquiry was again adjourned till next Tuesday at 2.15 p.m.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JEALOUS HUSBAND ACQUITTED ON MANSLAUGHTER
CHARGE.HEAVY SENTENCES FOR HOUSEBREAKING AND
ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Eight cases were down for hearing at the May Criminal Sessions which opened yesterday at the Supreme Court. Three were for trial before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) and five before the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks). Of these cases, the Chief Justice adjourned one, the case concerning M. K. Joseph, until next Monday, and disposed of the other two a bribery charge against a woman, who was found guilty, and a manslaughter case, in which prisoner was discharged. The Puisne Judge passed sentence in three cases, adjourning the other two for hearing this morning.

In view of the fact that the Chief Justice has concluded the cases down for trial before him yesterday, the mortgage case, in which two Chinese claim exemption from paying a mortgage of \$400,000 on their father's property on the grounds that they were "infants" at the date of its execution, will be continued again this morning. To-day is the ninth day of its hearing.

[Before The Chief Justice.]

ANGLO-INDIAN'S ALLEGED
FORGERY.ADJOURNED TO NEXT
MONDAY.

Joseph Matthew Kailey, otherwise known as Matthew Kailey Joseph, was charged before the Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) with the forgery on May 27th of two Mercantile Bank of India cheque forms, the property of Mr. E. R. Dovey, the Government Analyst. There was a second charge of forging the signature of Mr. Dovey and presenting a cheque for \$990, receiving the equivalent in Bank of England and Treasury Notes, £99 10s. with intent to deprive either Mr. Dovey or the Bank of that amount.

Prisoner admitted the first count, but pleaded "not guilty" in respect of the second, stating it was partly true, inasmuch as he did not intend to defraud.

In view of the fact that a plea of "not guilty" was entered on one charge, His Lordship adjourned the case for hearing next Monday, when he also had a kidnapping case to hear.

BRIBE OFFERED TO POLICE.

A Chinese woman was charged with offering on April 18th, at Yaumati, a bribe of \$20 to Sub-Inspector Chevalier. This she denied.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, in opening for the Crown, said that on the evening in question Sub-Inspector Chevalier visited the house where the prisoner lived, 126, Reclamation Street, at about 10.20 p.m. The prisoner was keeping a house of doubtful repute, and Sub-Inspector Chevalier took her to the police station.

On the way there, as they were passing the Tai Yai Theatre she pushed two crumpled notes into Sub-Inspector Chevalier's left hand and at the same time said something in Chinese. There was also present a Chinese constable, who saw and heard what took place.

When charged at the police station the prisoner denied that she gave the money. When she appeared before the Police Magistrate she did not make any statement at all. The prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

DISMISSED.

PRISONER WHO ADMITTED

ASSAULT BUT DENIED

CAUSING DEATH.

Toward the end of March this year the body of a Chinese was found on the hillside at Tai Kok village, near Taipei. Enquiries were made and resulted in the arrest of another Chinese who appeared on charge of manslaughter at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted, and said that prisoner, who pleaded "not guilty," returned home from a Chinese festival on the night of March 20th to find deceased had taken advantage of his wife. In his anger prisoner picked up a hammer and struck deceased with it, and also hit him with a piece of wood. Deceased fell to the ground, and then got up and ran out of the house. Later his body was found on the hillside.

Prisoner, in his defence, admitted striking the blows, but denied that he caused the man's death.

Said to be a witness who said that deceased fell down a twenty feet ditch. He saw prisoner alive and well on the morning of March 21st.

Prisoner's wife also gave evidence, and spoke of how deceased had taken advantage of her.

After a very brief retirement, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and prisoner was accordingly discharged.

[Before The Puisne Judge.]

DEPORTEE SENTENCED.

A Chinese named Lo Fat, who was charged with returning from deportation was sentenced to three years' hard labour. His Lordship,

after referring to the prisoner's record, remarked that he had returned from deportation no less than four times.

A THREE YEARS'
SENTENCE.

THE PRISONERS MISTAKE.

When charged with house-breaking and larceny before the Puisne Judge some amusement was caused by the prisoner, a Chinese saying that a jurymen, Mr. D. S. Scott, appeared to him to look like the man who arrested him. Prisoner made this remark after being asked whether he wished to object to any of the jurors.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, who prosecuted for the Crown, remarked that perhaps there was a resemblance between a certain European officer in the case and the gentleman on the jury.

The prisoner said he was sorry if he was wrong, and explained that his eyesight was bad.

The charges related to house-breaking and larceny at the Watanamboolah godown and office, 18, On Lam Street, on the night of April 25th. The prisoner was further charged with being found on the premises with implements for house-breaking in his possession. He is alleged to have stolen 11 pieces of jade wear, a pair of bangles, and \$190 in money.

Mr. Holmes said the office and godown were situated on the ground floor, and the manager lived on the top floor. On the night in question, an Indian watchman heard a noise inside, in the early hours of the morning. The noise continued for some time and eventually he aroused the manager.

The manager went round to the back of the premises to a spot where there was an iron gate, and where he was able to look down into the yard of the premises. He saw a man mount the steps leading to the iron gate, but finding it locked he went back to the yard, re-entered the godown and barred the door.

The police were called in, and after breaking down two doors, the prisoner was discovered in the godown, with a bunch in his hand, and other tools lying about the floor. There were signs of certain drawers having been broken open, and it was found that money had been removed.

The sum of \$172.61 was actually found on the prisoner, of which amount he claimed seven dollars odd as his own. In addition, other things had been removed and placed ready for taking away.

When charged at the police station prisoner said:—"I entreat your Worship to deal leniently with me. I entreat your Worship to show kindness to me."

When charged before the Magistrate, prisoner denied that he was holding the jemmy in his hand, and alleged that when he was arrested he was assaulted by many people and was stunned.

The prisoner made a lengthy and involved statement in which he admitted being on the premises, but said he was forced to go there.

He was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

AT MASTER'S FLAT.

Said to have been one of four men who robbed the flat of a carpenter at No. 8, Yuen Ming Street, in February, and subjected the women inmates to violence, by threatening them with knives, tying them up with wires and gagging them, a Chinese was charged with armed robbery with violence. He and his confederates were alleged to have got away with a haul of \$400 worth of clothing and jewellery. The prisoner was not arrested until two months after the robbery had taken place.

Prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, Mr. H. K. Holmes said that defendant was in the employ of Chan Sue Wing, a master carpenter at No. 8, Yuen Ming Street. On the morning of the 15th February, the master and some workmen, including defendant, went to the Kum Wah Restaurant on a painting job. The workmen went off at 12 o'clock, noon, for their meal. The master remained behind, however, to mix

Faulat

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EASILY LAUNDERED AT HOME.

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POPULAR COLUMBIA RECORDS
LAYTON AND JOHNSTONE.

3916—YOU FORGET TO REMEMBER.
BAMBALINA AND WILDFLOWER.

3965—DINAH.
BROWN EYES.

4017—ALWAYS.
OH, MISS HANNAH.

3168—UKULELE LULLABY.
SMILE ALL THE WHILE.

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ANDERSON'S.

ASK FOR
MO SHEUNG
CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come

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discriminating

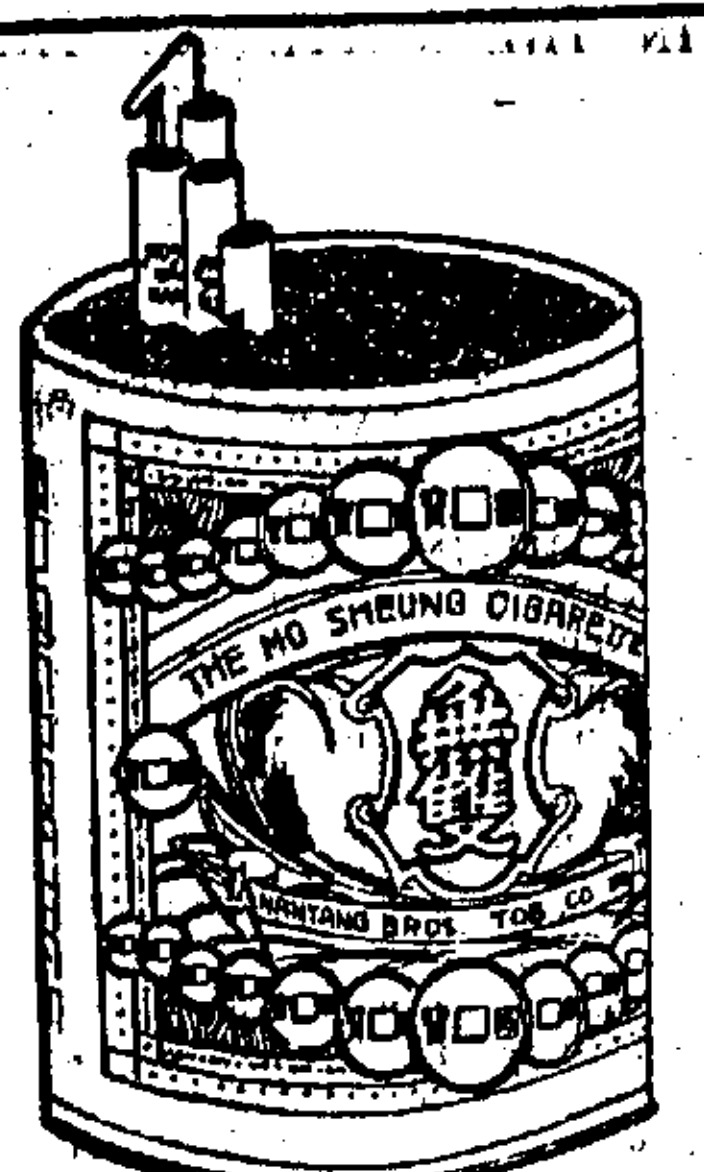
smokers

owing to their delightful

flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.

On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.
[A.F.P.]

some paint needed for the work that

afternoon. The robbery was perpetrated at about 1.15 p.m. in the master's flat, which was partly occupied by another woman and her amah. The master's wife first heard knocking, at the door and the voice of the defendant, which was familiar to her as he had been in her husband's employ for some time. The door was opened by the amah and defendant and three others entered. They immediately produced knives and went on to tie up all the inmates of the flat and gag them with oranges. Wires were attached round their mouths. The four men then ransacked the flat.

When the workmen returned to Kum Wah Restaurant for their afternoon work, the master noticed that the defendant was absent. Leaving them at work, he took a tram back to his house. Getting there at 1.25 he was surprised to see defendant open the door in answer to his knocking. Defendant immediately seized and bound him and took the key of the safe from his pocket. Some \$80 in cash was stolen from the safe and some cloth-

ing was also taken from the other inmates.

The four men went away with their booty at about 2.30 p.m. After the men had left, the amah managed to free herself and then untied the others. The master made a report to the Police the same day.

The defendant was arrested about two months later, but the three other men have not been seen since. In his defence, prisoner denied participation in the robbery. He said he had not seen them, and that he had been in the employ of the complainant until the end of last Chinese year when he left. Complainant begged him to remain and on the second day of China's New Year prisoner and another man were employed by complainant. Later prisoner gave notice to the complainant that he was leaving in order to take another job as in-creased pay. On the day of the robbery he went to complainant's home for the purpose of getting a quilt and then left the house.

Prisoner who had had a previous conviction, was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE at VICTORIA, Hong Kong, registered at the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 17, Together with all buildings thereon known as Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central and No. 1A, Stanley Street to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1927, at 3 o'clock p.m., by Mr. E. V. M. R. De Sousa, the Auctioneer, in his Auction Room, No. 4, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—Dr. S. W. T'so, solicitor for the Vendor, No. 24, Des Voeux Road Central or to Mr. E. V. M. R. De Sousa, the Auctioneer, Hong Kong, the 19th day of May, 1927. [4983]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Power of Attorney granted by me in favour of Mr. FELIX N. ELLIS, is hereby CANCELLED, by mutual consent.

(Sd.) E. E. ELLIS.
May, 12th, 1927. [4930]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 15th INSTANT A CALL of \$100 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company payable on or before the 12th day of AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[4905]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 8248, dated Hong Kong, 20th July, 1923, for Twelve Shares, Numbered 130330/130641 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 10416, dated Hong Kong, 6th April, 1925, for Six Shares Numbered 55746 to 55750 and 131549 inclusive, all registered in the Name of AUGUSTE MAURICE CHAMRION, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th JUNE, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 8248 and 5/NS 10416 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1927. [4909]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE FRANCO-SINO ANNAMITE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the above named Company are Required, on or before the 30th day of JUNE, 1927, to send their Names and Addresses, and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to JOHN HENNESSEY SETH and SYDNEY HAMPDEN ROSS, of 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, the Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required, by Notice in Writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, or Personally, to come in and prove their claims, or to show Cause, such Time and Place shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1927.
J. HENNESSEY SETH, F.R.A.S.,
S. HAMPDEN ROSS, F.R.A.S.,
[4936]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st—Apply: LINTSEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

A FLAT in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon—Apply to HAMPDEN ROSS, F.R.A.S., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4939]

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR on No. 2, HART AVENUE. (Five Rooms). Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
[4899]

ROKOSAN—TO BE SOLD OR LET for the Summer, Roomy, Furnished Bungalow, Three Bathrooms, Cook-woman Available—Apply HOPE, 25, HARIMA MACHI, KOBÉ, JAPAN. [4936]

FURNISHED FLAT on PRINCE OF WELLS Road, Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah, Modern Sanitation, Immediate Possession—Apply Box 4796, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [4796]

INTIMATIONS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4935]

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4935]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4936]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4937]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES on SATURDAY, the 21st of MAY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st of December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st of MAY, Both Days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4907]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, PRINCE STREET, on TUESDAY, 7th JUNE, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th MAY to 7th JUNE, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4932]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 4th JUNE, and MONDAY, 6th JUNE, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at 1 P.M. on MONDAY, 23rd MAY, 1927. [4933]

SHOPS TO LET.

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

AND

88/92, NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

OFFICES TO LET.

STEPHENS BUILDING,

67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD

CENTRAL,

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

APPLY TO A. J. DAVID,

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

[25]

INTIMATIONS.

"Wine gives the lover vigour,
Makes glow the cheeks of beauty,
Makes poets write,
And soldiers fight,
And friendship do its duty.
Power, wealth,
Beauty, health,
Wit and mirth, in wine are crown'd.
Joys abound,
Pleasure's found,
Only when the glass goes round."

Fine SHERRIES

Grown, Bottled and Shipped by

GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

Xeres de la Frontera and Oporto

	DUTY PAID.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Light Dry ...	\$35.00	\$3.00	
Solera ...	37.00	3.10	
Very Pale Dry	40.00	3.40	
Pale Dry Nutty	44.00	3.75	
Fine Old Brown	47.00	4.10	
Brown Bang	57.00	4.85	

and Fine PORTS

Invalid ...	\$42.00	\$3.70
Douro ...	41.00	3.60
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.80
Old White ...	48.00	4.15
Estrella ...	49.00	4.25
Very Old Tawny	64.00	5.50
Oldest & Finest	66.00	5.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[50]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
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Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 19th, 1927.

POPULATION.

The great problem which is agitating the world at the present day is the disposal of surplus population. As long as there were plenty of fertile open spaces unappropriated, it seemed reasonable enough that populations should expand up to the capacity of these areas to absorb them. Now, however, the world is practically staked out, and nations are loath to accept within their borders those who are not of great economic value. The U.S.A. still welcomes a certain proportion of Europeans, generally adults who have been trained to some occupation, and educated at the expense of the community in which they were born. Great Britain loses in this way some of her best workers, and, in one sense, this loss tends to impoverish the country, for these emigrants are usually of an enterprising type, ready to face adventure, take risks, and so secure their future.

When Chinese complain that they are excluded from sharing the economic prosperity of America or Australia they ought to remember that their emigrants are not such valuable products from the point of view of education, economic or physical strength. They have little or no equipment for contributing to the progress of these countries. On the contrary the low plane of living to which they have

been accustomed tends to lower the level of subsistence of the workers already established. China spends nothing upon the education and development of her emigrant classes and naturally, therefore, advanced and highly organised communities do not banker for them. In spite of restrictions, however, it is calculated that at least ten million Chinese are resident abroad. This means that if every foreigner in China were excluded from the country and the foreign nations retaliated about 300 Chinese would have to be repatriated for each foreigner who left these shores. Obviously it is in the interests of China not to press the anti-foreign feeling too far. U.S.A. for example might welcome a good excuse to get rid of many of her unsavoury characters, especially those who are responsible for the Tong wars.

The same problem is agitating Japan, which, as a result of great prosperity since the Sino-Japanese War up to 1920, has multiplied exceedingly, and now seeks for outlets through which she can send her surplus millions. Eastern people have to a certain extent contracted Western habits. They demand greater luxuries than before and at the same time there has sprung up a dissatisfaction with the old economic conditions.

Increased leisure is regarded as a necessity and as a consequence the output of the worker has diminished. Japan is now facing the competition of the Western world where factories are being restored to pre-war time efficiency, and her trade is also suffering, of course, from the disorders in China. The earthquake no doubt exhausted a good proportion of her war savings so that her present position is not without anxiety, for there seems to be no particular area into which she can go, even if capital were available to exploit the place.

The obvious remedy would appear to be birth control where countries are incapable of supporting bigger populations. Each nation naturally believes in the superiority of its own culture, and is not likely to endanger its special quality by too great a foreign admixture. Where the differences are pronounced as they are between the East and West, the barriers set up must be very high. Further, it must be recognised that if any one nation has multiplied beyond the limits of her resources, there is no divine right for the great surplus to receive support in lands which are already occupied. China and Japan therefore must find methods of reducing their high birth rates. The penalty for neglect in this matter will be economic distress, revolution, disease and famine.

Four more cases of enteric and one case of small-pox, all Chinese, reported on Tuesday.

Under the auspices of St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club a whist drive was held at the Cathedral Hall last night.

The Hong Kong Dance Club are holding another dance at Lane, Crawford's Café to-morrow night, beginning at 8.30.

There was a good attendance at the Gymnasium, Police Headquarters, last evening, when another of the popular police dances was held.

Under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Church Mothers' Union, and in aid of funds for work among the blind, a garden party and sale of work is to be held to-day from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

As previously mentioned this week there is to be a smoking concert at the Ex-Active Service Men's Club, Queen's Road Central, to-night. The programme is an excellent one, and it is hoped that members will muster strongly for the occasion.

H. M. Dalhatchet, the former Hong Kong University player, scored 24 of a total of 203 for nine wickets for the S.R.C. against the Singapore Cricket Club who were all dismissed for 45.

Sir Joseph Kemp will be the guest of honour at a party to be held in the Nam Tong Restaurant on Monday next. About 50 Chinese merchants will be present to congratulate him on his knighthood.

A Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of and uttering a forged ten dollar note was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy. Another man said to be implicated was discharged.

Letters of administration to the estate of Ada Mary Decker, late of No. 15, Village Road, Wongai-chong, who died at the Victoria Hospital, on February 7th this year have been granted to Harvey Leroy Decker, her husband, on the Hong Kong Hotel Garage. Mrs. Decker left estate in the Colony to the value of \$2,200.

The Wilbur Players presented "Do Foolish Wives Pay" before another appreciative audience at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, last night. The house was a large one, and the finished performance met with the hearty reception it deserved. To-night there is a change in the programme and "Cappy Ricks," Peter B. Kyne's lovable character, will be put on. This will be followed on Saturday night with "The Family Upstairs," a comedy of American home life.

On Monday evening, when Revenue Officer A. Grimmit had gone on to the Star Ferry Wharf, leaving his motor-cycle parked at the stand, an attempt was made by a small boy to remove the tool-box from the machine. He was undoing the strap when the revenue officer returned, having been warned by a deaf-and-dumb boy who was left in charge of the machine. The culprit was caught, and on being charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the rattan.

In a gambling case, brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning, in which 17 Chinese were charged, a perplexing point involved was that of deciding the exact nature of the game alleged to have been played. All the accused said they were playing a Hakka card game, but the interpreter gave it as his personal opinion that the game was *loke fu*. Still another view came from Sergt. McTiernan, when the latter said that it was *pai kau*, in which the accused were indulging. Finally, his Worship said he thought it was *pai kau*. The gaming nature of the offence being proved, a fine of \$3 was inflicted on each of the accused.

HUMAN PARASITES AND WHARF COOLIES.

THREE BULLIES GO TO PRISON.

Following the arrest and conviction of two of the members of a gang of loafers who go about extorting money from wharf coolies with menaces, the Police, acting under Sub-Inspector Shaftain, took precautions to prevent these human parasites from carrying out their "vendetta" against any of the coolies who had appeared to give evidence. As a result of these precautions, three more arrests were made of men caught in the act of threatening one of the coolies who was a complainant in the previous case.

These three were taken before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy on a charge of intimidation. Evidence to the effect that they were bullying the coolie and threatening to do him bodily harm was given by several district watchmen who made the arrests. His Worship sentenced them to three months' hard labour each.

FOR THE SERVICES.

LAST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Y.M.C.A. Entertainments Committee certainly do not believe in letting the grass grow under their feet, and almost every night they are arranging something for the Service men in the Colony. Reference to Tuesday night's big programme on the Hong Kong side was made yesterday.

Following this Kowloon had its turn yesterday evening, and at the "Better 'Ole" Y.M.C.A., Peking Road, there was a crowded house when a varied, and thoroughly enjoyable programme was put on.

One of the features was the welcome appearance of the Band of the Cameronians (by permission of Col. Fellers and officers), under the baton of Mr. H. Dowell.

Then there was the sketch, "The Man in the Bowler Hat," which was presented sometime ago, and very successfully, by the Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Club. Last evening, it was greatly enjoyed by all present. It was produced under the direction of Mr. W. A. Hannibal.

Solos and duets were also contributed by Mr. F. White (baritone) and by Mrs. F. White (soprano).

ALLEGED JUNK PIRATES IN COURT.

POLICE LAUNCH'S STERN CHASE.

After leaving Shauiwan on April 26th for San Mun, a trading junk was attacked by pirates after half way between the two places. The pirate junk had followed them for some time and when an opportune moment presented itself, her crew attacked the occupants of the trading craft, a revolver and a dagger being used. They finally succeeded in boarding the junk and ransacked her. There were, however, not many pickings to be had and the robbers decamped with the meagre sum of \$21.

The junk then put back to Shauiwan and on their way, they met Police launch No. 4. The story of the piracy was told to the Sergeant in charge of the launch, who at once gave chase. After about an hour of hard steaming, the Police vessel came up with the pirate junk, but before the Sergeant could board her, the robbers made an attempt to dump all incriminating weapons overboard.

They were arrested and yesterday they were charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy. Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared for the defence, and after evidence had been taken, his Worship remanded the case until Wednesday next.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

DISASTER TO ANOTHER TOWN.

PANIC-STRIKEN POPULATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 17th.

The Atchafalaya river has burst its levee and inundated the town of Melville, driving out the panic-stricken inhabitants, many of whom were just awakened and were clad only in night clothes. It is believed there were no casualties.

Although notice to evacuate was posted on May 16th, the inhabitants clung to their homes, hoping the levee would hold. A special train was waiting at the station to remove the refugees, but the break in the levee was so rapid that the train was marooned with refugees aboard.

Numbers of the inhabitants were rescued by means of boats, while hundreds traversed the roof of the railway bridge, which is the only link now connecting the town with the mainland.

A SOVIET NOTE TO BRITAIN.

COMMENT ON THE ARCOS BUILDING RAID.

FUTURE IMMUNITY DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, May 17th.

A Soviet Note has been despatched to London, endorsing the protest of M. Rosengoltz, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, of May 13th. The Note recalls that during the negotiations for the resumption of British and Soviet economic relations, the Soviet especially laid stress on the demand for immunity for its trade agencies abroad, and this principle was embodied in the fifth article of the Trade Agreement, which the British have now violated "in the most gross and most insulting manner."

The Note expresses the opinion that the raid on Arcos, Limited, which is an English trading company of high standing, and which has accurately fulfilled its obligations, is unprecedented, and could only have been actuated by the motive of causing detriment to Soviet interests connected with the Arcos company by compromising the latter and creating an atmosphere of hostility and want of confidence; while the intrusion into the premises of the trade delegation, and the acts committed there, flagrantly violate the agreement of 1921.

After arguing that M. Kinchuk's cypher correspondence was entitled to immunity, the Note complains that officials of the trade delegation cypher department were subjected to violence, and even beaten, when fulfilling their duty, while Kinchuk's wife, who has a diplomatic passport, was detained with violence and searched.

The raid was a most serious and hostile act, jeopardising further the preservation of the relations of the interested States. It can be proved that the trade delegation's activity gave no justification for the raid from the fact that no complaint was received from the British Government regarding this activity. The search was robbed of any formal significance owing to the refusal of the police to permit representatives of the delegation to attend.

The British Government are aware of the Soviet Government's Note referring to the police raid carried out in analogous circumstances in China. To provide the search with seven elementary legal guarantees was the more necessary in view of the ominous role once played in Soviet-British relations by a forged document.

Against the oft-repeated accusations against the Soviet of violation of the rules of international relations, the Soviet Government has unquestionable proof of the British Government's violation of the Soviet-British agreement of 1921, and the most offensive handling of the persons enjoying diplomatic immunity, while the requirements of international law were totally ignored.

The British Government, the Note asserts, is apparently striving to bring Anglo-Soviet tension to a culminating point. The unprecedented and unrestrained campaign of raid which has culminated in the raid, compels the Soviet earnestly and frankly to ask the British Government whether it desires the preservation and development of Anglo-Soviet trade relations, or whether it intends in future to hamper them.

"Desire 'Quiet, Normal Work.'"

The Soviet Government categorically declares that the conduct of trade relations is only possible on the strict observance by the British Government of the Trade Agreement and on the guaranteeing to the economic organs of the Soviet the possibility of quiet, normal work.

The Soviet feels it right to demand a clear and unequivocal reply, from which it may draw due conclusions. It reserves the right to demand satisfaction for the British Government's violations of treaty obligations, for the insults suffered, and for the material losses caused by the action of the police.

HOSTILE TROOPS MARCHING ON HANKOW.

SITUATION BECOMING MORE TENSE.
CHINESE LEAVING BY EVERY BOAT.

COMRADE CHEN ON "UNAUTHORISED" MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CHIANG KAI SHEK ARRIVES UNEXPECTEDLY IN SHANGHAI.

The situation at Hankow is becoming more tense, the news being circulated that hostile troops are covering on the city from various points. The nearest, however, appear to be still some sixty miles away. The population is more than ever panic-stricken, and every boat leaving for downriver is crowded with Hankow residents glad to get away. Mr. Eugene Chen, however, discredits the rumours and will only concede that certain statements regarding "unauthorised" troop movements on the Hupeh-Hunan border are being investigated.

Chiang Kai Shek has arrived unexpectedly at Shanghai. It is, therefore, probable that after the British Minister has inquired into the situation from the British commanders, that he may confer with the Kuomintang leader regarding the further need for the Shanghai Foreign Settlements being defended.

The Japanese destroyer *Momo* was subjected to heavy and continuous fire from Northern troops while anchored off Chinkiang. A Japanese officer, while on the bridge, was wounded. The destroyer returned the fire with her main armament, and ultimately proceeded on her way to Hankow.

YUNNAN'S TUPAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH NANKING.

SOUTHERNERS MOVING STEADILY NORTHWARDS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pak).

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

The rebellion of General Liu Tso Lung against the "Reds" may act like dynamite among the rank and file of the Hupeh troops to take action against the Hankow Government, which they have done nothing more than setting up Bolshevik tyranny over the Liang-Hu provinces—(Hupeh and Hunan). Many leading bodies, representing a large number of Hupeh interests have jointly appointed a delegation to appeal to Hupeh military officers urging them to take action en masse to drive out the "Reds" from that province.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has issued a circular telegram declaring that General Tang Chi Yao, the dictator of Yunnan province, wishes to co-operate with the Kuomintang. Marshal Chiang hopes that General Tang will shortly go to Nanking in order to confer with leading Kuomintang officials on party and national reconstruction plans.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek arrived at Shanghai at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Southerners have taken Wuji, north of Pukow. They are now steadily advancing northwards along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The defeated Shantung and Chihli forces are preparing for further retreat to Hsuechow.

The Kuomintang Central Bank in Shanghai is to be renamed as the Sun Yat Sen Bank.

JAPANESE DESTROYER FIRED ON.

WARRANT OFFICER WOUNDED.

RETURNS FIRE WITH MAIN ARMAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

The Japanese destroyer *Momo*, with the Japanese Foreign Office Mission to investigate conditions on the Yangtze aboard proceeding to Hankow, was fired on by the Northern troops while anchored off Chinkiang yesterday night.

The destroyer replied with her main armament. She pulled up her anchor so as to avoid the fire, which continued for two hours.

A warrant officer was wounded while on the bridge.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF WOOSUNG.

TWO HOURS' FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

The Northern cruisers *Huichi* and *Chungho*, part of General Chang Tso-chang's flotilla squadron, are at present bombarding the Woosung forts, held by the Southerners, and the forts are replying.

Five Southern destroyers, upon hearing that this bombardment was likely, withdrew rapidly from the vicinity of the forts and proceeded up the Whangpoo River to safety. They are now opposite Lunghua, a little beyond Shanghai.

Cruisers' Direct Hits.

In the course of two hours' firing the cruisers scored three direct hits, doing considerable damage. The forts constantly replied, but failed to hit the cruisers, which subsequently steamed away northward.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

Sir Miles Lampson, aboard H.M.S. *Forglow*, is due at Shanghai tomorrow.

CHIANG KAI SHEK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

Chiang Kai Shek has arrived from Nanking.

THE HANKOW SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

A telegram from Hankow, dated the 17th inst., states:—The local situation is tense as the result of the news of incoming troops marching on the city from various directions. All Chinese who have enough cash to clear out are going downriver by every available boat.

It is reported that Yang Sen is moving down the Yangtze now having joined up with the Wu Pei Fu elements on the Han River; and the combined force is within 60 miles of the city. Serious trouble is also threatening in Southern Hupeh, where a body of Hankow troops which has gone over to Chiang Kai Shek is marching up the Canton-Hankow railway towards Hankow.

It is reported that they are now only 20 miles from the city and have torn up part of the railway.

To-day a train from Wuchang to Changsha turned back.

Officials here seem to realise that a crisis is pending despite the fact that Mr. Eugene Chen has stated that the aforementioned reports are false, that "unauthorised" troop movements near the Hunan-Hupeh border are under investigation.

(Continued on next column.)

THE TRADES UNIONS' BILL.

LABOURITES TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17th.

A Labour Party meeting held to consider its attitude towards the Trades Unions Bill, following yesterday's walk out of the House of Commons, has decided, despite the limitations under which the Government's guillotine motion has placed them, that they will continue the battle against the Bill in the House, hence the Labourites turned up at the resumption of the committee stage.

MR. B. NEWTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, May 18th.

Mr. Basil Newton, the British Legation representative here, left for Peking to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Several Fights in Progress.

PERKING, May 17th.

It is reliably reported that severe fighting is taking place at Shanghai, where six brigades of troops of Wu Pei Fu and Tien Wei Chun are opposing the main forces of Tang Seng Chi, while two Mukden cavalry brigades are moving to attack Tang's rear.

The *Chen Pao* reports that the Kuomintang troops have reached the Lunghai railway, and are threatening Loyang. The Wu Pei Fu Commander, Chang Chih Kung, is opposing them, and the Mukden commander, Wang Fu Lin, is hastening from Changchow to go to Chang Chih Kung's assistance.

General Yang Sen has reached Shashi.

Admiral Tyrwhitt At Hankow.

HANKOW, May 17th.

Admiral Tyrwhitt has arrived here on board H.M.S. *Hawkins*.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Shanghai Normal.

SHANGHAI, May 17th.

There is an entire lack of incident at Shanghai, the place being normal.

The Southern Offensive.

CHINKIANG, May 17th.

Although the guns on either side of the river continue to exchange fire, there has been no development up to the present towards the big Southern offensive which was forecasted.

Portuguese Steamer Commandeered.

HANKOW, May 17th.

A message from Shashi states that General Yang Sen, the perpetrator of the Wanhsien outrage, yesterday commandeered a Portuguese steamer for use as a transport.

Yang Sen moved a large body of troops, some in the steamer and some in junks towed by the vessel, to a place about eight miles on the Hankow side of Yochow. The troops were landed on the south bank of the river.

It is understood that Yang Sen's troops are acting under the orders of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, and that they are anti-"Red."

The foreign settlement at Shashi is reported to be quiet.

Southerners Go Up The Yangtze.

NANKING, May 17th.

The regular cross-river traffic between Nanking and Pukow has been resumed now that both places are under the Nationalist regime, and the situation is returning to normal conditions.

The Northerners have several field guns in strong positions behind the hill just beyond Pukow, and at intervals yesterday they engaged the Nationalist guns at Tiger Island and Lion Hill.

Large numbers of Southern forces are now moving up the river bank from Nanking.

It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-chang's troops have cut the Pukow-Tientsin railway about 30 miles above Pukow.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DISCUSS THE RATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

TARIFF BARRIERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 17th.

The Economic Conference industrial committee has passed a resolution as regards rationalisation of industry, laying down that the rational organisation of production and distribution is the principal factor in increasing output, improving labour conditions, and reducing prices; also, that during such process the legitimate interests of the workers should be safeguarded where the early stages of rationalisation may involve unemployment or more arduous working conditions.

LATER.

The commercial sub-committee, dealing with the customs tariffs situation, submitted a report aiming at the removal or diminution of tariff barriers which gravely hamper trade, recommending that export duties on raw materials should never be imposed for the purpose of subjecting consumer countries to an increased burden, or placing them in a position of inferiority.

What "Rationalization" Means.

GENEVA, May 18th.

Rationalization (not nationalization) of industry means, according to the Drafting Sub-Committee, that governments, public institutions, professional and industrial organizations should promote standardization and undertake investigations on an international scale with a view to ascertaining the most efficient methods of production and encourage an interchange of information. Also that governments should be advised to take periodically, a census of production on lines laid down by the International Institute of Statistics.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON LEGISLATURE PROCEDURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17th.

The Colonial Conference has dealt with the efforts to assimilate the procedure in conducting business in the Colonial legislatures, which is admittedly difficult owing to the varying nature of the problems of individual Colonies.

Interesting suggestions forthcoming included the adoption of a royal emblem for each assembly, the gradual transition from the presidency of the Governor to that of an elected Speaker, and also the adoption of model sets of standing orders by groups of colonies associated geographically or otherwise.

TSINGTAO'S EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

BRITISH CIGARETTE CO. CLOSE THEIR FACTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSINGTAO, May 18th.

The British Cigarette Company's factory has been closed, owing to the excessive taxation imposed by the Provincial authorities, and the regulations rendering it impossible for the company to continue business.

The local illegal cigarette taxation has been increased to 30 per cent. as from May 10th.

EX-KAISER NOT WANTED IN GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 17th.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill for the protection of the Republic, and preventing the return to Germany of the ex-Kaiser for at least another two years, by 323 to 41.

The German National leader, Count Westarp, supporting the Bill, declared that it still remained to be decided whether the article relating to the ex-Kaiser was to be incorporated into the new Civil Code.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FLAG CONTROVERSY.

GENERAL SMUTS' OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, May 17th.

Failing an agreement between the conflicting parties, the Government has introduced a Flag Bill in the National Assembly laying down that, subject to a popular referendum, the design of the national flag of South Africa will be a St. George's cross on a green field, while the Union Jack will be flown with the South African flag on certain specified occasions.

The British section of the population has strongly demanded the inclusion of the Union Jack in the flag itself.

General Smuts is vigorously opposed to the Bill, declaring that neither the British nor the Dutch will submit to coercion, and the Bill will leave an aftermath of bitterness and suspicion which will poison public life for many years.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

HONoured BY OXFORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17th.

President Doumergue had a memorable welcome at Oxford, where he was made a Doctor of Civil Law, and an honorary degree in the same faculty was conferred on M. Briand, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REBEL LEADER SMARTLY CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, May 18th.

Governor-General Wood, who stopped at Iloilo to direct the anti-revolt measures, yesterday persuaded Flor Intracera, the self-styled "Emperor" of Iloilo, and leader of the Negroes rebellion, to board Governor Wood's yacht, which then sailed from Iloilo with Intracera a prisoner.

The Governor-General will transfer the rebel chief to another vessel coming to Manila.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

FIGURES FOR APRIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17th.

The extent of Anglo-Russian trade was shown by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (President of the Board of Trade) who, replying to Comdr. Kenworthy in the House of Commons, stated that the imports for April were £1,400,000, while the British exports were £228,000, and the re-exports £1,200,000.

BRITISH DEFENCE FORCE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. E. Thurtle (Labour) with regard to the strength of the Shanghai Defence Force, Captain King stated that it consisted of twelve infantry battalions and one Marine battalion, with ancillary troops.

There were seven infantry battalions and ancillary forces in Hong Kong, including four battalions just arriving.

It was not proposed to bring home the class A reservists from Shanghai in the near future.

A STOPPED EXECUTION.

DEATH SENTENCE ON MAN TO STAND.

COURT DISBELIEVES HIS SISTER.

The court of criminal appeal—The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Avory and Sankey dismissed the further appeal of William Knighton, the 22-years-old miner, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, whose execution for the murder of his mother, fixed for a date early in April, was, almost at the last moment, cancelled by the Home Secretary, who referred the case to the court for consideration of new evidence.

Knighton had been brought from Bagthorpe Prison, Nottingham, in a motor-car.

His mother was found with her throat cut, the wound having been inflicted with a razor as she lay asleep in bed.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., who appeared for Knighton, confessed to some embarrassment because of the novelty of the case. He explained that he felt some difficulty how to proceed.

Lord Hewart: When this case came before the court a few weeks ago the ground of appeal was one of insanity. The court, upon the materials that had been before the jury, came to the conclusion that the appeal failed. The matter, however, has been further investigated by the Home Secretary and his experts. We have no doubt as to the result of the inquiry. It is to confirm the view that there was nothing in the suggested defence of insanity.

Sir Henry: The difficulty at the trial was to suggest a motive. Now the suggestion that may be put before the court is that some one other than the prisoner had a motive for the murder.

Allegations By Prisoner's Sister.

Doris Ivy Knighton, the prisoner's 16-years-old sister, was then sworn and in an almost inaudible voice she gave what was called the new evidence. She dealt first with an occurrence two nights before the murder when she was sleeping as usual with her mother in an upstairs room. Her brother (the prisoner), she said, slept on the floor below and her father, who was an invalid, had a bed in the kitchen. Her brother was helplessly drunk.

"I was dozing off," she stated, "when somebody crawled upstairs on his hands and knees. The doorway is narrow and the intruder crawled through slowly. He was making an awful noise just like my father makes when he has a heart attack after taking exercise."

The girl then alleged that owing to the behaviour of the man she screamed.

Sir Henry: Did you form any opinion in your own mind as to who it was?—Yes. I thought it was my father. I said nothing and he said nothing to me.

"The man," added the girl, "then began to crawl away and my mother awoke, and I said, 'There is a man in the room.' She replied, 'Don't be silly.'"

Ten minutes afterwards she thought she heard somebody else in the bedroom on her mother's side of the bed. She saw her brother standing there and when asked what he was doing he said, "Nothing," and struck a match.

Night Of The Crime.

Describing what happened on the night of the murder, the girl said she heard her mother coughing and gurgling a great deal, and her brother came into the room saying, "How long has she been like this?" She replied, "She has been like that a nice while."

She saw no blood on her brother's clothes after the murder, but the next day she saw some clothes belonging to her father and mother in the sink. They had been wrung out. She had seen her father burning clothes in the house.

Her mother and father, she said, had been on bad terms for over a year. She had seen her father hit her mother with a stick. Before she gave evidence at the police court her father had told her to stick to the story she told the coroner.

Replying to questions by Mr. Maurice Healy (for the Crown), the girl agreed that when she gave evidence before the justices she made no suggestion that her father had been ill in bed for 21 days.

When the girl concluded her evidence the Lord Chief Justice said: We are all satisfied that the witness, Doris Ivy Knighton, in her amended statements which she has made has not only told what is true, but what she knows to be true. If we had any doubt upon that matter we should have given her father an opportunity of denying it, but we do not think it is necessary to do so.

When Sir Henry had announced that he would call no further evidence, Lord Hewart intimated that they did not desire to hear Mr. Healy for the Crown.

Lord Hewart, pronouncing judgment, said: The defence of insanity has entirely failed. It failed before the jury, it failed on appeal to this court, it failed on the investigations by the Home Secretary and conducted by specialists in his department.

(Continued on next column.)

WHO KILLED MAY DANIELS?

SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BOULOGNE.

Very definite instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Justice in Paris that the mystery of the death of Miss May Daniels, the young London nurse, whose body was found on the cliffs at Wimille, near the Napoleon Column, on February 26th, after she had been missing since October 6th last, is to be cleared up.

The case has excited a great deal of interest, the main features being that deceased and a friend, Nurse Macarthy, went for the day to Boulogne. Nurse Macarthy lost sight of her friend and returned next day alone. Until yesterday, says a copy of the *Daily Mail* to hand, it was officially assumed that the girl died as the result of an illegal operation, but an examination of her exhumed remains by Dr. Paul, the eminent French pathologist, has established the fact that there was no ground for this theory and that the girl was murdered by strangulation. Her murderer used such violence that bones of the neck were fractured.

Detectives are starting their investigations anew, and M. Uccanin, chief of the mobile brigade of the Sûreté Générale, is visiting Boulogne to initiate the inquiry. The Public Prosecutor at Douai is also taking the liveliest interest in the investigation.

Meanwhile M. Rozet, the examining magistrate of Boulogne, will retain nominal charge of the case.

Dr. Paul has told the police that he thinks Miss Daniels was flung to the ground with such violence before she was strangled that the body was badly bruised.

Scotland Yard Help.

"It is probably certain," said a high authority to-day, "that a man is concerned in the matter. We shall search for further evidence. At the moment all the witnesses we have been able to find speak only of Miss Daniels and two other women."

"One of these women, we think, we are able to identify as Miss McCarthy, the friend who accompanied Miss Daniels to Boulogne on October 6th, but of the other woman we have no knowledge."

"It may be that we shall have to ask Scotland Yard to help us, for it is likely that there is someone in London who can tell us what we want to know."

One line of inquiry which the detectives may follow is the suggestion that Miss Daniels's presence in Boulogne may have been resented by someone whom she perhaps thought, would welcome her, and who, in blind rage, may have murdered her.

Inquiries will probably be made in London to ascertain if there was any such person with whom Miss Daniels had been associated.

PARACHUTE WARFARE.

DROPPING MACHINE-GUN TEAMS BEHIND ENEMY'S LINES.

"In the wars of the future a Commander-in-Chief will be dropping machine-gun teams and demolition parties behind the enemy lines in parachutes before launching an offensive. Parachute flares will reach enormous proportions," said Flight-Lieut. F. O. Soden, Royal Air Force, in a lecture in London.

He described how during the war bags of rice and other foods were thrown out of aeroplanes from 1,000 feet to isolated troops in Iraq, and a pilot dropped tins of petrol from about six feet into a river at the bottom of a ravine to enable an important wireless station to function.

"I do not think," said Lieut. Soden, "that the parachute has been taken seriously from this point of view. Sooner or later we must have a supply and transport side of the R.A.F. solely for this kind of work."

Few people realized that parachutes were as essential on an aeroplane as lifebelts and lifeboats on a ship. Every new machine now being built for the Royal Air Force was designed to carry parachutes, and it was a punishable offence for pilot or passenger to leave the ground without his parachute.

The effect is to establish more clearly than ever the importance of a confession which the appellant, admittedly now a sane man, made on the morning of this murder. He went into the Ilkeston police station at 7.25 a.m., and said, "I have done the old woman in; I have cut her throat with a razor. The razor is lying by the side of the bed. I have been on the booze."

There was ample evidence to convict Knighton apart altogether from his sister's evidence, and not least was his own confession and the evidence he himself gave in the witness-box at the trial.

The appeal was dismissed.

TENNIS NOTES.

Since last week's Notes were published the Open Championships of the Colony have been decided and, as everybody knows, S. A. Rumjahn has won the Open Singles and he and his cousin, H. D., have retained the Open Doubles title. The reports of the two finals have already appeared in our columns and there is little to add to them.

The new champion's record is one of progress. He first entered the Open Singles in 1921 and the following list shows how far he went each year:

- 1921 reached 3rd round.
- 1922 reached 4th round.
- 1923 reached semi-final.
- 1924 reached semi-final.
- 1925 reached semi-final.
- 1926 reached final.
- 1927 won championship.

By virtue of their success in the final again this year, H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn have won the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony for the third year in succession and thus become the owners of the Challenge Cups presented by the late Mr. Ho Fook. During the three years, they were not stretched by any pairs in the tournament to five sets and lost only two sets in the first year, two in the second and none at all this year.

The Challenge Cups were first played for in 1920 and the various winners since then have been as follows:—

- 1920 M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo.
- 1921 R. H. B. Hancock and H. Hancock.
- 1922 Ng Sze Kwong and Wei Wing Lok.
- 1923 Ng Sze Kwong and Wei Wing Lok.
- 1924 H. D. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn.
- 1925 H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn.
- 1926 H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn.
- 1927 H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn.

The donor, Mr. Ho Fook, was a keen lover of the game and for many years he followed the Tournament with great interest. For the past few seasons, up to the time of his regrettable death last year, he was to be seen at every important match. His favourite seat in the Stand was in the extreme wing on the runway side.

The game undoubtedly loses a very good patron.

The donor of the Challenge Cup for the Open Singles Championship of the Colony also passed away last year. Sir Paul Chater was a very good sportsman in his youth and although he could not, on account of the calls of business and advanced age, take active part in games, for many years he supported any sporting event financially when approached.

The Exhibition Matches, which were postponed from last week on account of unfavourable ground conditions were played yesterday on the Stand Court in the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground. A report appears elsewhere in this issue and judging by the enthusiasm shown, the matches proved to be interesting and quite worth the price paid to see them.

More matches were played in the League over the week end than the week previous. Two matches were decided on Sunday, making the total number fourteen. There is no doubt that interest is greater this year than before and this is good for the game itself. The attendance at several of the clubs was encouraging and again the majority of the matches were played on the Kowloon courts.

Chief interest centred in the match at Pokfulam between the Chinese Recreation Club and the University in the "A" Division. The Home team played without Forster, an old hand in the League, and lost by 5 game only. His participation might have turned the scale. As it was the Chinese won by 32 games to 47. Cheong Tuck Wing, who replaced Forster appeared nervous in the court against Ng's and the Lo's. He partnered A. A. Rumjahn who shouldered most of the work. The pair lost 3-5 each to Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo; and to Ng Sze Cheung and M. K. Lo. The three games for the University in both sets were won on Rumjahn's service.

F. A. Redmond and Dr. Tottenham (University) held their own and secured 18 games out of the 33, beating two pairs and losing 5-6 only to Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo. P. C. Lim and H. C. Hung, the third pair, did creditably against a strong team.

The Chinese have evidently decided to split the two old partnerships mentioned last week. So far the new arrangement has worked well. They should beat Kowloon on Saturday and take the lead in the Table, as the Indian Recreation Club is having a "day off" this week.

The Indians made drastic changes in their "A" team last week, putting S. A. Hussain and J. A. Cassimpooy, regular players last year in the "B" and changing their three partnerships. A. H. Kowloon made his reappearance and partnered S. H. Ismail. He did not play a strong game, but showed that he has lost none of his old science. H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn also split. At the present time, they are uncertain who their regular "A" team partners will be. The team are still serious contenders for honours.

In the third match in the "A" Division, Kowloon beat the M.B.K. after some remarkable scores. The pairs a long sides won and lost by wide margins and it was strange how the individual players showed such very different form within two hours. C. E. Millard and W. Hyde were the only pair to play consistently.

The matches in the "B" Division resulted as expected, the only tussle being between the University and Craigengower, the latter emerging victorious by 7 games. Last year they finished near the top and they should do well this season.

The Chinese won by the largest margin secured in this division.

In the "C" Division, the winning teams beat the losers by big margins. There is little doubt that the Chinese will retain the honours this year, but the struggle for the second and third places should be interesting.

YESTERDAY'S EXHIBITION MATCH.

LIVELY MIXED DOUBLES.

COL. RUSSELL-BROWN IN FORM.

The two exhibition matches played on the Stand Court in the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground yesterday in aid of the Ministering Children's League proved very successful from the playing point of view and they certainly deserved better patronage than was accorded. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Southern (Colonial Secretary) and Mrs. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. T. King, Sir Robert Ho Tung and many Chinese and European ladies.

Mr. R. E. Lindell ably umpired in both matches.

Much admiration was expressed for the good sportsmanship of Mrs. Miles, who stood down for Miss Enid Lo in the Mixed Doubles. Miss Lo was originally invited to play, but on account of indisposition last week had to resign her place, which was to be filled by Mrs. Miles. The matches were, however, postponed from last Wednesday. In the meantime Miss Lo had recovered and Mrs. Miles good naturedly asked Miss Lo to play yesterday.

The Play.

The Mixed Doubles match was first played and some exceedingly interesting rallies were seen. Mrs. Tottenham and Major Lucas did not take long to understand each other's play and both gave a spirited all round exhibition. Miss Lo and M. K. Lo played a base line game throughout. The former pair won in two straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, after a fast contest. Rain interfered during the first set and the match had to be stopped a while. Ground conditions then became slippery and heavy.

Mrs. Tottenham appeared very active and often engaged M. K. Lo at base line drives, in which she sent across many stinging shots, both forehand and backhand. She also saved many difficult shots. Major Lucas made a very good impression in his first public appearance locally. He struck the spectators as a classical exponent and although his play was sometimes at fault, he is expected to do better when he gets used to the light here. His service and smashing had both speed and sting, while his play all round was strong. He was very fast yesterday and showed "no mercy for loose ones."

Miss Lo also gave a favourable display. She appeared somewhat nervous owing to it being her first public appearance and did not start confidently. In the second set, however, she showed up well and supported her brother in a very capable manner. Her lack of reach against her and she played at the baseline throughout. She possesses strong forehand and backhand drives and on the whole, makes a good partner for mixed doubles. M. K. Lo was inclined to hit as hard as he could and was evidently anxious to poach, snatching many balls, which should have been left to his sister.

The second set was the better of the two. The Chinese pair led at times and did not lose the set until 4-6 had been called.

The Men's Doubles.

The credit of winning the first set from the Rumjahn cousins this year goes to Col. Russell Brown and Dr. Tottenham who yesterday gave the spectators a very pleasing exhibition. The Colonel was marvellous. Being more than double the age of the elder Rumjahn, he showed no lack of activity and enterprise. His sliced-chops gave his opponents a great deal of trouble and he saved many hard shots. Dr. Tottenham played a (Continued on next column)

THE AGE OF COMMITTEES.

SIR ERNEST BENN ON THE LACK OF INDIVIDUALISM.

RESTRICTIONS RAMPANT.

"We have drifted into a period which will be known in history as the age of committees," said Sir Ernest Benn, speaking at a meeting of the Birmingham Business Club, on the subject of "Individualism in Commerce and Industry."

We had almost reached the stage, proceeded Sir Ernest, when no man could do a bit of work until some union had decided how much he was to do, when he should do it, and how much he should get for doing it. It was almost true to say that no business man could accept an order until some federation committee had settled the terms and conditions, and the rules and regulations that must govern the acceptance of that order.

The collectivist idea was spreading right through society. We passed about a hundred Acts of Parliament a year telling us how to carry on our business. There were 2,500 Acts of Parliament passed since January, 1900. They did not make anything; they simply said—"Thou shalt not." Then, going down the scale, they got a couple of thousand bodies calling themselves trade unions who carried on the blessed work, arranging how little a man should do or stopping the other fellow from doing something. And then they heard—"Look at the failure of the capitalist system." The fact was that the capitalist system had had no chance.

A Dependent Race.

The present situation appeared to him very serious. "We are becoming mentally a dependent race," remarked the speaker. "We are depending upon one authority or another. The British Empire was made by bold men with courage and brainful of individualism, who went ahead in the face, and in spite, of the opinion of others."

"Public assistance is really an appalling thing. In 1850 4 per cent. of the population were in receipt of assistance from the public purse; in 1888 it was reduced to 2 per cent.; but to-day 13 per cent. of the population are living out of the public purse. Everybody is on the 'dole.' Industries one after another are going on the 'dole.'"

Our present practices, it seemed to him, did little credit to our intelligence, and unless we gave up our present endeavours in the wrong direction the whole fabric would one day collapse. The world was suffering from a surplus of labour and a shortage of wealth, and was engaged, through committees, in restricting, restraining, preventing and limiting production.

bravely game throughout and was very effective in his serving, smashing and volley. The Rumjahns were more than ordinarily enterprising and showed better combination. They won the first two sets, but were well beaten in the third and only won the fourth after a prolonged struggle, the final scores being 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

The winners of both matches were presented with pretty souvenirs, donated anonymously, and handed to the players by Mrs. Southern.

Another Match To-morrow.

In aid of the Indian Recreation Club Pavilion Fund, a match will be played on the Stand Court to-morrow commencing at 4.30 p.m. between Ng Sze Kwong partnered by Honda and the Rumjahn cousins. Tickets are at \$1 each.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE KOWLOON C.C. TEAMS.

The following will represent the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday at 4 p.m. in the following Tennis League matches:

"A" team v. C.R.C. on K.C.C. ground:—E. C. Fincher (captain) and E. F. Fincher, W. Hyde and C. E. Millard, D. H. Hazell and L. Jack.

"B" team v. Craigengower C.C. on Craigengower ground:—C. W. E. Bishop (captain) and D. J. Purves, R. E. Lindell and C. H. Atkins, A. Hanson and G. S. Ford.

"C" team v. R.A.O.C. at Soekunpoo:—E. Abraham (captain) and R. F. Strange, W. Woodward and C. H. Loddra, Geo. Lee and A. J. Kov.

Y.M.C.A. TENNIS CLUB.

As reported on Tuesday, the long talked of Tennis Club in connection with the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, has been decided upon, and preliminary steps have been taken to form the Club. A management committee has been appointed and all that remains is to get things started at the end of this month.

Further meetings will be held at which various "domestic matters" will be discussed. There are four courts available, but of these only three will be in use at one time. One court will always be kept free for members only, and lady friends will be invited to participate at times on the other courts. Minerals will be procurable at the pavilion, now being erected.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LOW SCORES AND SOME SURPRISES.

J. W. HEARNE TO THE FORE.

There were some surprises in the later stages of the matches finishing on Tuesday. Evidently rain had damaged the wicket and strong batting sides like Middlesex and Lancashire experienced the greatest difficulty in getting runs. The advantage of a first knock on a dry wicket was in several cases decisive. The chief surprise was Derbyshire's fine effort against Lancashire, last year's Champions, whom they very nearly defeated. The Peak county, always one of the humbler members of the championship competitors, has had quite a revival since G. R. Jackson took over the captaincy.

The New Zealanders, though they lost to Essex acquitted themselves well and seem quite up to county form. Essex, though inconsistent, are a very tough side to dispose of as a good many of the leaders know quite well.

Of the individual performers Sandham and Payton made top scores of the day, 148 each, but Jack Hearne besides a century is credited with a great bowling feat against Hants. A glance at the following list of chief performances shows that the slow bowlers had a happy time.

The most notable efforts were:

Batting.
Sandham (Surrey) 148
Payton (Notts) 148
Shepherd (Surrey) 134
Hearne, J. W. (Middlesex) 121
Oldroyd (Yorkshire) 110
Smith (Warwick) not out 101

Bowling.
Hearne (Middlesex) 7 for 24
Rhodes (Yorkshire) 6 for 20
Fenley (Surrey) 6 for 40
Kennedy (Hants) 6 for 50
Townsend (Derby) 6 for 29
Tyldesley, R. (Lancs) 5 for 31
Eastman (Essex) 5 for 31
Macaulay (Yorks) 5 for 38

SURREY BEAT SOMERSET.

At Taunton, Surrey had matters all their own way. Hobbs and Sandham had a long partnership and though the former was out after making 58, Sandham took his score to 148. Other big scores followed Shepherd making 134 and Ducat 73. Fender declared with the score at 446 for 4 wickets.

Somerset replied with a tame 118 (Fenley 6 for 40) and at their second venture 226 (Case, 56). Surrey thus won by an innings and 122.

Scores:—
Surrey: 466 (for 4 wickets, declared).
Somerset: 134 and 226.

EASY WIN FOR YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire had an easy thing at Dowsbury where they beat Gloucestershire by an innings and two runs. Yorkshire thanks to Oldroyd, who made 100, and Macaulay, 76, compiled 318. Ever since his batting triumph in the Leeds Test Match last year, when he "saved England" by a fine 76 in partnership with Geary, Macaulay has made great strides as a batsman.

When the home county went to the wickets they collapsed in their first innings against Rhodes (6 for 20) in their second venture against Macaulay (5 for 38). Their skilful and dogged batsman, Dipper, made 82.

Scores:—
Yorkshire: 318.
Gloucestershire: 134 and 182.

A MIDDLESEX VICTORY.

Middlesex won this game by running up a big first innings score of 392 for nine.

Hearne made 121, H. J. Enthoven 53, Nigel Haig 57, and F. T. Mann 58.

Hampshire made quite a fair reply scoring 280 of which the veteran left hander, Philip Mead, contributed 50. After this a change came over the game. Middlesex were dismissed for 110, Kennedy (6 for 50), but Hampshire did worse still making only 78. Hearne took 6 wickets for 24 runs.

A SURPRISE FOR LANCASHIRE.

Everyone will congratulate Derby on their great fight against the champions. On a rain damaged wicket scores were low all through. G. R. Jackson, the Derby skipper, scored 52 runs in the Derby first innings, while Hallows (87) was the only Lancashire player to make a stand.

Derby replied with 80, leaving Lancashire to score 108 for victory. R. Tyldesley took five wickets for 31 runs.

Lancashire's second innings was even more disastrous and when time was called seven wickets had fallen for only 68 runs, Townsend claiming five victims for 29 runs.

Derbyshire led by 9 runs on the first innings, and gained major points.
Scores:—
Derbyshire: 209 and 98.
Lancashire: 800 and 98 (for 7 wickets).

WARWICK DRAW WITH NOTTS.

A fine century by Smith who scored 101 not out in a second innings total of 190 (for 5 wickets) saved Warwickshire from an innings defeat.

At the close of play, Warwick in two innings were still 38 runs behind the Notts first innings total, the visitors, of course, obtaining points for a victory on the first innings.

Batting first Nottingham made 385, Payton 148, Staples (A.) 60 and Gunn 53.

Scoring only 137 and being compelled to follow-on Warwickshire saved the match in great style thanks to Smith.

Scores:—
Notts: 385.
Warwick: 167 and 180 (for 3 wickets).

LEICESTER DO WELL.

By declaring at 81 (for 0 wickets) in the second innings for the match against Glamorgan at Leicester, Major G. H. S. Fowke, the Leicestershire captain, made a daring effort to force a win. Rain interfered when Glamorgan were replying strongly.

As still made 58 in the Leicester first innings, while C. F. Walters contributed 57 to the Glamorgan first innings total. Berry scored 50 not out in the Leicester second innings' total of 81.

Scores:—
Leicester: 258 and 81 (for 0 wickets).
Glamorgan: 167 and 46 (for 1 wicket).

NEW ZEALANDERS' FIRST DEFEAT.

Against Essex at Leyton, the New Zealanders were defeated by five wickets in a high scoring match. O'Connor made 65 runs, and in the course of the game took ten wickets.

J. E. Mills (Auckland) and T. C. Lowry (Hawke's Bay), the old Cambridge University captain and Somerset player, were the principal scorers in the New Zealand first innings. Mills scored 64 and Lowry 61. O'Connor took five wickets for 69 runs.

In reply, Essex batted soundly for 373, O'Connor making 66, Russell 76, Nichols 61, and Hubert Ashton 52. H. M. McGirr (Wellington) took six wickets for 77.

In their second venture, New Zealand scored 208, the feature of the innings being a score of 79 by C. S. Dempster (Wanganui). Eastman took five wickets for 31 runs, and O'Connor took 5 for 92.

Scores:—
New Zealand: 289 and 208.
Essex: 373 and 125 (for 5 wickets).

CHESS.

KOWLOON DEFEAT THE "HERMES."

On Tuesday evening the Kowloon Chess Club entertained a team from H.M.S. *Hermes*, the Chess Club winning by six games to nil.

Details:—

Kowloon "HERMES"
Carvalho 1 E. R. A. Flower 0
Hayes 1 P. O. Stringer 0
Wong 1 A. B. Richardson 0
Randall 1 E. R. A. Hunter 0
Smith 1 P. O. Goldapink 0
Faers 1 O. S. Quinton 0

A return match has been arranged to take place on Friday, May 27th, at 8 p.m.

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NEWCHWANG	"HUPEI"	On 21st May, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 21st May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 21st May, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 22nd May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 22nd May, 10 a.m.
NEWCHWANG & DALNY	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd May, D.L.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 24th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 25th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHWANG & DALNY	"CHANGCHOW"	On 29th May, 6 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 29th May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 29th May, 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 31st May, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"YINGCHOW"	On 31st May, 6 a.m.

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 S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 27th June

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

May 17th.
Chai Sang, British str., 1,470 tons,
 Capt. J. McAlister, from Canton,
 lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine,
 Matheson & Co.

City of Kobe, British str., 2,743
 tons, Capt. J. Butler, from
 Dunkirk via Singapore. The
 latter port she left on May 11th,
 with a general cargo, lying at
 Holt's Wharf—Bank Line.

May 18th.
Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., 2,764
 tons, Capt. Mishima, from
 Singapore; which port she left
 on May 12th, with a general
 cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.
 —N.Y.K.

Fan Shing, British str., 1,423 tons,
 Capt. W. A. Balch, from Tientsin,
 Shanghai and Swatow, with
 a general cargo, lying at West
 Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson
 & Co.

Haitian, British str., 832 tons,
 Capt. W. C. Passmore, from
 Foonchow, Amoy and Swatow,
 with a general cargo, lying at
 Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik
 & Co.

Hermes, Norwegian str., 840 tons,
 Capt. L. Th. Paulsen, from
 Bangkok, with a general cargo,
 lying at buoy No. C41—Thoresen
 & Co.

Husan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350
 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from
 Keelung and Swatow, with 600
 tons of coal and merchandise,
 lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Hydangea, British str., 501 tons,
 Capt. W. Brewer, from Port
 Bayard, with a general cargo,
 lying at Chiou On Wharf—Chiou
 On S.S. Co.

Szechuen, British str., 1,984 tons,
 Capt. J. A. Shearer, from
 Shanghai and Swatow, with a
 general cargo, lying at buoy
 No. B12—B. & S.

Tjkenburg, Dutch str., 5,028 tons,
 Capt. F. P. Scholten, from
 Amoy, with a general cargo, lying
 at buoy No. Ab—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

May 18th.
Apogee for Bangkok.
Ceylon for Moji.
Foonching for Canton.
Haitian for Canton.
Kotsu Maru for Swatow.
Kwai Sang for Amoy.
Nordang for Swatow.
Szechuen for Canton.
Tsun for Hoibow.

Tjkenburg for Muntok.
Toukin for Huiphong.
Van Heutz for Swatow.
Wing Wo for Kwang Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
 For s.s. *Taiping*, on May 18th,
 for Australian ports and Manila—
 Mr. and Mrs. John Plummer, Mrs.
 Hardman, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and
 Mrs. J. A. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. S.
 A. Seth, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. A. C.
 Savage, Mrs. L. V. Hutton, Mr.
 and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Miss Mary
 Mills, Rev. C. E. Hicks, Mr. J. G.
 Paton, Mr. H. Hausmann, Mr. and
 Mrs. Jennings, Miss A. I. Hill,
 Miss R. Fugl, Miss W. G. Edwards,
 Mr. A. V. Hinch, Miss C. Knox,
 Miss E. Pinnings, Miss E. J.
 Lundie, Mrs. J. B. McCaw, Miss
 Peggy McCaw, Miss M. C. Rowe,
 Miss C. M. Pemberton, Mrs.
 Bailey, Mrs. Darby, Master David
 Darby, Mr. A. T. Seabrook, Mr.
 H. Lyons, Miss J. Lyons, Miss B.
 Lyons, Miss Trudinger, Miss H.
 Reid, Miss L. Reid, Miss H. A.
 Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Best.

TIED M.P.S' POOR ATTENDANCES.

LOWEST OF MODERN PARLIAMENTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Prime Minister's statement
 at the beginning of the session that
 Parliament was tired has been
 proved by subsequent events.

Members adjourned for the Easter
 Holiday with a very poor record of
 business done.

The average daily attendance has
 never been so low in modern
 parliamentary history. Often it has
 been a matter of the greatest difficulty
 to "keep a House," and if
 anyone had set out to demand a
 count when there were fewer than
 forty members present he might
 have done so half a dozen times a
 day.

The debates showed the same lack
 of energy. Twenty M.P.'s do not
 rise; they simply fade away. On
 one afternoon for four hours twenty
 Socialist members tried to keep
 alive a discussion on unemployment;
 it flickered in the sunlight of
 Easter that would come in to re-
 mind them of brighter things, and
 expired, finally, soon after three
 o'clock.

At that moment Mr. Lloyd
 George came in with a Blue-book
 and several sheets of notes, but what
 he intended to talk about remained
 a mystery, for, seeing the state of
 affairs, he did not rise to speak,
 and the House automatically adjourned.

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PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th
PRESIDENT TART ... Tuesday, June 21st
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Tuesday, July 18th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Tuesday, July 19th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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June 1	Seattle	Leviathan	July 2	C'burg-Shimpton July 8
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	C'burg-Shimpton July 15
June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 13	P'mth-C'burg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'burg-Shimpton July 29
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'burg-Shimpton Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Boreangaria	Aug. 10	C'burg-Shimpton Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Aquitanian	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 24	C'burg-Shimpton Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'burg-Shimpton Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'burg Sept. 12

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th
PRESIDENT MCINLEY ... Wednesday, June 29th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, July 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

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PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, June 7th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th, 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... May 24th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON ... May 24th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... May 30th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... June 7th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... June 7th, 6.00 p.m.

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I N D O - C H I N A

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA... "CHAKSANG" Thursday, 19th May, at 3 p.m.
 BANGKOK via SINGAPORE

TSINGTAU via SWATOW... "KWAISANG" Saturday, 21st May, at 3 p.m.
 NINGPO & SHANGHAI... "FOOSHING" Sunday, 22nd May, at 7 a.m.
 AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI... "KUMSANG" Tuesday, 24th May, at 7 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA... "HOSANG" Thursday, 26th May, at 3 p.m.
 TSINGTAU via SWATOW... "HOPSANG" Friday, 27th May, at 7 a.m.
 SANDAKAN... "HINSANG" Saturday, 28th May, at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 29th May, at 7 a.m.
 & SHANGHAI... "KUTSANG" Wednesday, 1st June, at 7 a.m.
 KOBE via AMOY & MOJI... "MINGSANG" Wednesday, 1st June, at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI... "CHEONGSHING" Wednesday, 1st June, at 10 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA... "FOOKSANG" Saturday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.
 TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI... "KWONGSANG" Wednesday, 8th June, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.
 LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 31st May.
 Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran) ... 29th June.
 Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran) ... 27th July.
 Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 24th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.
 Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... Due Hong Kong.
 Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 23rd May.
 Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 11th June.
 Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 23rd June.
 Steamship "GLENSHANE" ... 26th July.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD

NEW YORK BERTH.
 FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.
 "CORBY CASTLE" ... sails on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
 FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RIME).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA
 AND DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72. 10s. 0d.
 LONDON ... £80. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.
 OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 26th May
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 23rd June
 M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 21st July

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 9th June
 M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 28th June
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 26th July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June
 S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th June

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
 Agents.
 Telephone: Central 1030.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
 REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings
 subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW
 AND RETURN
 (Occupying 8 to 9 Days)
 HAINING ... Friday, the 20th May, at 2 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Tuesday, the 24th May, at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Friday, the 27th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow
 (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at
 the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
 For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
AMOI	Santhia	19th May
SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Hoson	19th May
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kashima Maru	20th May
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tungo Maru	20th May
SHANGHAI	Luchow	20th May
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (letters and papers, London, 21st April)	Kimsang	21st May
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	21st May
STRAITS	Automated	21st May
MANILA	Pres. Cleveland	22nd May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	23rd May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Harrison	23rd May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Tungo Maru	23rd May
JAPAN	Kashima Maru	24th May
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Athos II	24th May
SHANGHAI	Hoson	24th May
STRAITS	Hakusaki Maru	24th May
MANILA	Emp. of Canada	30th May
SHANGHAI	Athos	30th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Teau	Thursday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kotou Maru	8.30 A.M.
Batavia	Tylenburg	11.30 A.M.
Calcutta and Cebu	Uthmaniyah	Noon
Swatow	Derry	12.30 P.M.
Swatow & Amoy	Kinschow	2.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Lyons	2.30 P.M.
Saigon	Trooper	3.30 P.M.
Japan	Tungo Maru	Friday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hoson	1.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Santhia	4.00 P.M.
	Letters	5.00 P.M.
	Boatload P.O.	5.30 P.M.
	Reg.	6.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th June	Kashima Maru	Saturday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
	G.P.O.	8.45 A.M.
	Reg.	9.30 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 17th June	Protestant	Parcels 9.30 A.M. Reg. 21st, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
		Saturday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Linan	10.00 A.M.
Straits	Kinschow	1.30 P.M.
Wai Hai Wei	Kinschow	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Seachuen	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Antung	5.00 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kinschow	Sunday, 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hoson Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 16th June, & Europe via Siberia	Pres. Cleveland	Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Harrison	4.15 P.M.
Amoy	Amoy	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Amoy	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Madison	9.00 A.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th June	Athos II	Wednesday, 24th, 10.30 A.M.
	G.P.O.	11.15 A.M.
	Reg.	Noon

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid \$30,000,000Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,000,000
Ever \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
Chairman.A. H. COMPTON, Esq.,
Deputy-Chairman.W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
N. S. Brown, Esq., T. G. Wall, Esq.,
W. L. Patterson, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.BRANCHES:—
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,
Bangkok, Hanoi, Penang,
Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon,
Bombay, Johore, Saigon,
Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco,
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore,
Chiofo, London, Sourabaya,
Colombo, Lyons, Suiyang,
Dairen, Malacca, Tientsin,
Fochow, Manila, Tokyo,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtao,
Harbin, New York, Yokohama.CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927. [52]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.
AN AMERICAN BANK.CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. \$3,000,000.00HEAD OFFICE:
87, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.
88 J. D. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
BANKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital.....Guineas 150,000,000.
(£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guineas 80,000,000.
(£6,400,000.)
Reserve Fund.....Guineas 21,117,240.
(£1,759,778.)
Special Reserve.....Guineas 23,600,000.
(£1,888,330.)Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Borneo, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Java, London, Madras, Manilla, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Sumatra, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes to Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.THE BANK OF CHINA.
行銀中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$19,760,000.00
RESERVE FUND.....\$6,684,393.00
HEAD OFFICE: Peking.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE TRUST COMPANY OF COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

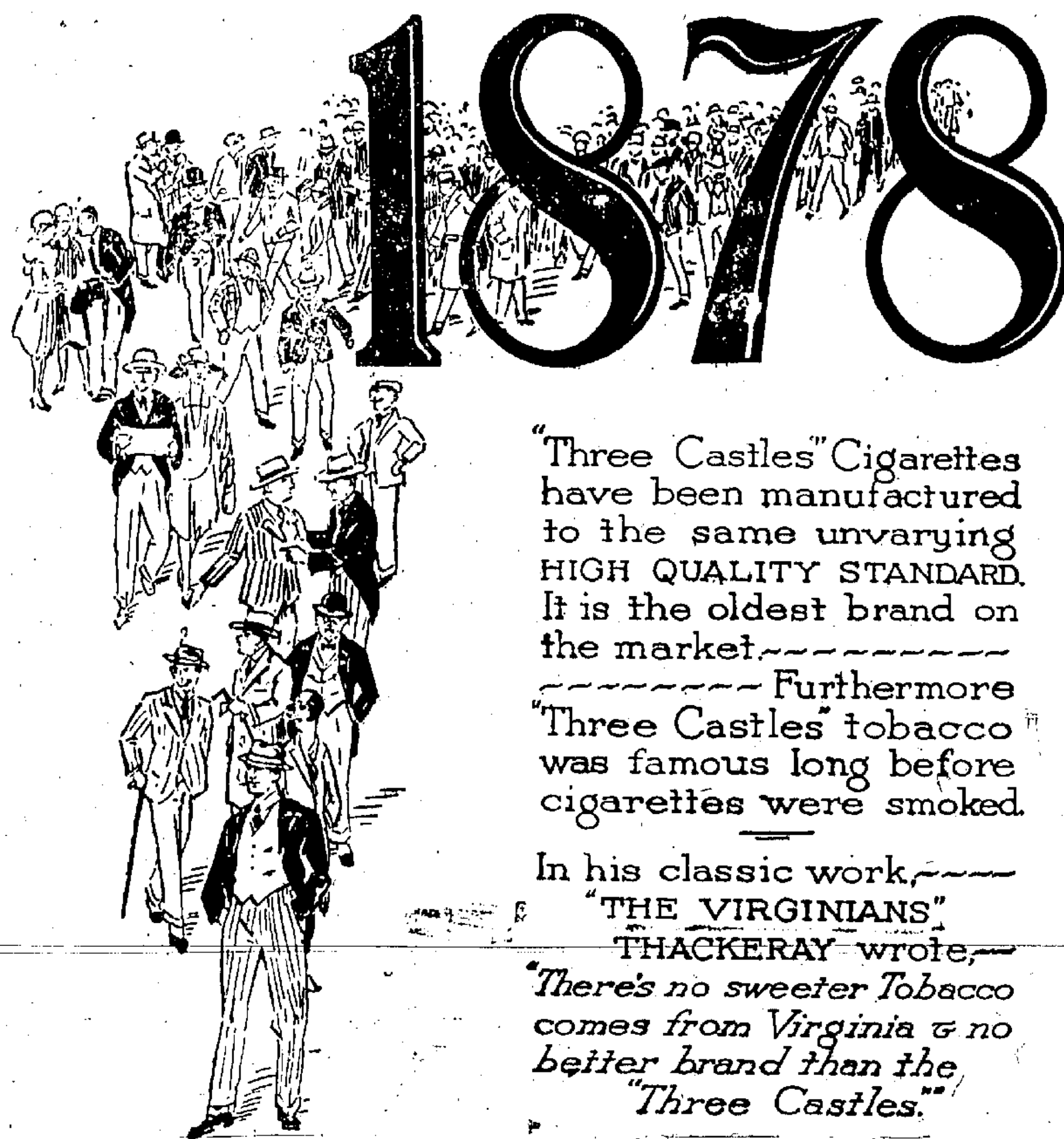
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

K. SUTTEE PEI,
Manager.
Hong Kong, January 16th, 1926. [38]

EVER SINCE



"Three Castles" Cigarettes have been manufactured to the same unvarying HIGH QUALITY STANDARD. It is the oldest brand on the market.

Furthermore "Three Castles" tobacco was famous long before cigarettes were smoked.

In his classic work, "THE VIRGINIANS" THACKERAY wrote, "There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."

Three Castles

The Doyen of the Cigarette World.

The advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.Authorized Capital.....£23,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital.....£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest.....£1,545,867BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Kandy, Penang,
Batavia, Karachi, Port Louis,
Bombay, Kota Bharu (Mauritius),
Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
Colombo, Dairen, Shanghai,
Deli, Kuantan, Siam,
Galle, (Pahang) Singapore,
Hong Kong, Madras, Sourabaya,
Howrah, New York.HONG KONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 10th April, 1927. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 22,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon,
Bombay, Kobe, Saigon,
Buenos Aires, Soerabaya,
Canton, London, Siam,
Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle,
Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang,
Changchun, Manila, Shanghai,
Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore,
Fengtien, Nagoya, Shimonoeki,
(Makden) Newchwang, Sydney,
Hankow, Osaka, Yokohama,
Harbin, Peking, Tientsin,
Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro,
Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. [35]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 66,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Fr. 89,384,519.10BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry,
Batavia, Hong Kong, Saigon,
Canton, Nam Dinh, Singapore,
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin,
Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tourane,
Haiphong, Peking, Yunnanfon,
Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

CH. LEM, Manager.
Hong Kong, 28th February, 1927. [82]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
RESERVE.....\$1,200,000BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
Batavia, Melbourne, San Francisco,
Bombay, Nagasaki, Seattle,
Calcutta, New York, Semarang,
Canton, Osaka, Singapore,
Haiphong, Peking, Sourabaya,
Hankow, Peking, Taipei,
Kobe, Penang, Tientsin,
Kowloon, Rangoon, Tokyo,
London, Saigon, Yokohama,
Manila, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shichiku, Taichin, Tainan, Takao, Tamshui, Toen, Heito, Taito.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARC'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH,
8, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1926. [97]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.Hong Kong Currency
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$6,642,200
RESERVE FUND.....\$500,000Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

[87]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1856.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£25,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£23,000,000AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
ALGER, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CAYENNE, CHIOFO, COLOMBO, DELHI, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANGAR, KUALA, KUPANG, LONDON, LUMPU, MADRAS, MANILA, MEDAN, NEW YORK, Peking, PESHAWAR, PORT, RANGOON, SAIGON, SEMARANG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SOUTHERN, SUIYANG, TAIPEI, TAIYUAN, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, TRINGTAO, YOKOHAMA, ZAMBANGA, (Philippine Islands).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE, Manager.
Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France.)
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.Capital, fully paid up Fr. 40,000,000
Special Working Capital Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves Fr. 13,276,000BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi,
Pnom-Penh, Peking, Tientsin,
Shanghai, Hong Kong.BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.
"AENEAS" 31st May Mare, L'don, B'dam & Glasgow.
"DIOMED" 14th June Mare, L'don, B'dam, H'burg & Hull.
"SARFEDON" 29th June Mare, L'don, B'dam & Glasgow.
"AUTOMEDON" 21st July Mare, L'don, B'dam, & H'burg.
*Call at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"THEUS" 30th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"GANTPA" 14th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ANTILCHUS" 16th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KORE & YOKOHAMA)
"PROTESILAU" 21st May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TALTHYRUS" 9th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"ELPENOR" 5th June New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"AGAPENOR" 3rd July New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
"AENEAS" 31st May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON" 29th June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire.
Agents